

A Proclamation by the Governor.

To the People of the State of Michigan. Greeting:

It was progressive and enlightening public sentiment that brought about the observance of Arbor Day. Responsive to that sentiment I hereby designate Friday, May third, nineteen hundred seven, as

Arbor Day.

In and for the State of Michigan.

The reasons why this day should be observed by planting trees, vines and shrubs appeal to every home-loving citizen of Michigan. It is not given to all to own a portion of the soil from which comes the sustenance for all and it is the duty of those who do to make more than attractive and beautiful that rich heritage Michigan's pioneers redeemed from the wilderness. By planting trees about the homes and along the highways this can be done.

Not alone in the family or by the individual should Arbor Day be celebrated and observed. Those in charge of our public schools can and should arrange a program of exercises for this day that will impress upon the minds of our youth the duty we owe ourselves and posterity. We should leave this earth more beautiful than we found it. By planting and caring for the trees we are making our homes more beautiful, our State more attractive and utilizing one of God's best gifts to his children.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this [SEAL] sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

FRED M. WARNER,
Governor.
GEORGE A. PRESCOTT,
Secretary of State.

The lesson of Arbor Day is the use and value of the tree in the life of the nation, says a Forest Service bulletin. The sentiments and emotions aroused on Arbor Day pass only too quickly; the important thing is that permanent results be left—lasting impressions in the minds of the children and flourishing in the earth, an object lesson in a tree plantation of use or beauty, or both combined. The tree that is significant in the life of the nation is, of course, the forest tree. Isolated trees, along the roadside, in the city streets, or in the school yard, please the eye and cool the air with their refreshing shade. But the forest of trees, where wood is growing to supply material for homes, for fuel, for a hundred industries; where the forest litter is storing the waters for streams to quench men's thirst, to irrigate their lands, to drive their mills, to fill their rivers deep for the vast traffic of inland navigation; in a word, the forest as a producer and custodian of the necessities of life and happiness, is the true message of Arbor Day. Forestry is based on this idea of the forest, and all its teachings aim to put this idea into actual practice. We can reforest Michigan if we will.

For Example.

"This trial marriage idea," says Raymond Hitchcock, "reminds me of Lucy, a good looking octoroon who served in the family of a distinguished friend of mine. Lucy caused her mistress a lot of annoyance by receiving the attentions of a dashing buck-malatto, who was not only head waiter at a popular hotel, but also had a wife and family. 'Really,' said a friend of the lady, 'you ought to speak to Lucy about the matter. It would be too bad to have her in love with a married man.' Speak to her the mistress did, but in vain, for the following evening the octoroon was seen in same old company, for which, of course, she was severely taken to task. 'Lucy,' said the mistress in tones of displeasure, 'did I not tell you that the man you are accepting attention from is married?' 'Yes, ma'am,' replied Lucy demurely, 'Ah knows that. But he is dissatisfied.'"

Some Good Advice.

Foolish speaking is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of hard work. Work for the best salary or wages you can get, but work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let society or fashion to swallow you individually—hat, coat and boots. Do not eat up or wear out all you can earn. Compel your selfish body to spare something for profits saved. Be stingy to your appetites but merciful to the necessities of others. Help others and ask no help for yourself. See that you are proud too! Let that pride be of the right kind. Be too proud to be lazy; too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty; too proud to wear a coat you can not afford to buy; too proud to be in company that you can not keep up with in expense; too proud to be stingy.

FIND PARALLEL IN BIBLE.

Similarity in Careers of King David and King Arthur.

The history of King David, as related in the Second Book of Samuel, is full of parallels to Arthur. David's renown begins with his fight against the giant Goliath, who is the prototype of all giants in the romances of the Middle Ages. They belong always to the army of heathen, provoke the faithful knights, and are conquered by them. Important in this connection is the number of the Knights of the Round Table, says the Jewish Chronicle. They are the famous 42 to whom Arthur resorts on occasion of danger, and each of whom has a special accomplishment in wielding the spear or handling the sword. Now the explanation of this number is to be found in the Bible. If you glance at chapter xxii in the Second Book of Samuel, and again at chapter i in the First Book of Chronicles, you will find a list of the mighty men of David, and their number varies between 40 and 45.

Again, in the history of Arthur, we find two further episodes resembling two episodes in the life of David. The one is the provocation of Lucius Tiberius—a fictitious name—his haughty demeanor, his war against Arthur, and his defeat, which seems to be only an adaptation in English form of the war between David and Hanun, the king of the Ammonites, who haughtily had provoked David, treating disrespectfully his messengers. The other episode treats of the rebellion of Absalom, the nephew of Arthur, against his uncle, and is a copy of the rebellion of Absalom against his father, David. Both rebels were afterward routed in battle. Jewish legend speaks of a miraculous sword, belonging not to David, but to his chief captain, Joab, akin to the Caliburn of Arthur. Likewise a mysterious hand grasps the keys of the temple after its destruction, like the mysterious hand which took back that sword of Caliburn.

Little Men.

The Bushmen of Basutoland are the Lilliputs of South Africa. They are mostly half breeds. They are unwilling to talk of the past, and the Basuto dislike any attempt to glean information of the history of the Bushmen. They have had no apparent influence on the physique of other races. Their language was difficult and peculiar, abounded in clicks of which races persist. The Bushmen government was family, not tribal. They lived mostly in caves. They partly were monogamous, partly polygamous. Loose family relations prevailed. Their food was game, supplemented by roots dug up by the quill (or digging stick), or grass seeds. Little pottery was made. The paintings in their dwelling caves were numerous. The colors used are black and brown. They called the storm spirit Queng, believed in witchcraft, and marked the places where they buried their dead with small cairns of stones. But few remain. The extinction was caused by their inability to change their mode of life, but a war of extermination was carried on by both Bantua and Europeans.

World Development.

The hypothesis of world development from spiral nebulae, which was widely discussed about 20 years ago, but which of late years has been seriously questioned, has been strengthened somewhat recently by the explanation that worlds are formed not by the condensation of rings gradually solidified from tenuous nebulae, but rather by great masses thrown off or detached from the parent mass of a nebula by the centrifugal force of the rotation. Photographs of nebulae disclose such masses in process of detachment, and most astronomers are now inclined to the belief that this is the way in which all planetary bodies have been formed. The heavens show thousands of spiral nebulae which are evidently in a state of rotation in central nuclei, and which indicate that they will probably be consolidated into suns and solar systems similar to our own.

Limit of Forbearance.

Seeking to find a cure for his deafness, the duke of Wellington once employed a celebrated aurist. The doctor gave his patient a strong solution of caustic to inject into his ear and, calling on him later, found him reeling in agony. The treatment had set up a furious inflammation which, unless checked, would result in death. The hearing was completely destroyed. The aurist expressed his grief and mortification. "Do not say a word about it," you did your best," said the duke, adding that he would not tell a soul about it. Thus encouraged, the doctor asked if he might continue to attend him, so that the public might see that his confidence had not been withdrawn. "His was too much," I can't agree to that," said the duke, "for that would be a lie."

Wheat and Chaff.

James Arthur was a canny old Scotchman who lived in the town of Ryegate, Vt., in the late '60s. He attended church regularly, and always drove the family horse, Nell, and although she undoubtedly possessed many virtues, speed was not one of them. One Sabbath on his way home from a kirk one of the younger members of the congregation drove up behind with a fast horse and, offering some excuse for being in a hurry, drove past at a sharp gallop. The old gentleman in reply to the remark about driving past said: "Oh, ay, the chaff's gangs fore the wheat."

Teachers' Examination.

Notice of teachers' examination to be held in Grayling, June 20 and 21 at the court house. The questions will be along the following lines:

Reading—"Speech on Conciliation of American Colonies."—Burke.
Arithmetic—Percentage with its various applications; mensuration, surfaces, solids, square root, cube root; mental analysis; commercial forms.
Grammar—Nouns and their inflections; adverbs, comparison, and all forms and uses; verbs and all their modifications; sentence study, syntax and analysis; infinitives, participle, gerunds.
Geography—Mathematical geography, circles, zones, latitude, longitude, causes of seasons, day and night, etc. Physical features—mountains, plains, plateaus, divides; Europe, division, physiography, resources, transportation, city commerce, education, form of government, mining.
Civil Government—United States constitution, powers of congress, consular service, ambassadors.
United States History—A study of the Declaration of Independence, and its effects, a study of the Constitution, a study of the Monroe Doctrine and its effects, the establishment of banks, and the subsequent history of banking, legislation since the civil war, features of present progress, Michigan history.

J. E. BRADLEY,
County Commissioner.

Pneumonia's Deadly Work

had so seriously affected my right lung," writes Mrs. Fannie Connor, of Rural Route 1, Georgetown, Tenn., "that I coughed continuously night and day and the neighbors' prediction—consumption—seemed inevitable. Until my husband brought home a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, which in my case proved to be the only real cough cure and restorer of weak, sore lungs." When all other remedies utterly fail, you may still win in the battle against lung and throat troubles with New Discovery, the real remedy. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. See and Stand Trial bottle free.

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Doing Business Again.

"When my friends thought I was about to take leave of this world, on account of indigestion, nervousness and general debility," writes A. A. Christolm, Treadwell, N. Y., "when it looked as if there was no hope left, I was persuaded to try Electric Bitters, and I rejoice to say that they are curing me. I am now doing business again as of old, and am still gaining daily." Best of all tonic medicines. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. See.

A Daily Thought.

There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit. The man who is successful is the man who is useful. Capacity never lacks opportunity. It cannot remain undisciplined, because it is sought by too many anxious to utilize it. A capable man on earth is more valuable than any precious deposit under the earth, and the object of a much more vigilant search.—W. Bourke Cockran.

From an Ohio Minister.

Rev. G. W. Hagens, of Clyde, Ohio, says: "Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for sore throat, weak lungs, coughs and colds, surpasses all other remedies. I have used it." For sale at the Central Drug Store.

Makes Celluloid Fireproof.

M. Gerardin, a French chemist, has patented a process for rendering the deadly celluloid hair brush and comb safe from explosion when it comes accidentally in contact with the gas flame by the dresser. According to a consular report, this result is obtained by adding to a celluloid mass in course of preparation, just at the moment when it is most liquid, a certain quantity of salts—phosphates, bicarbonate of ammonia, or magnesia. Celluloid, thus prepared, when touched by fire or a flame, gives out a gas that checks combustion. In fact, immersion of articles made of celluloid in solutions of any of these salts reduces its inflammability.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.60-5.25.
Handy butchers cattle, \$4.00-4.30.
Common, \$2.75-3.90.
Canners' cows, \$1.25-2.25.
Stockers and feeders, \$2.75-4.25.
Milk cows, \$2.50-50.
Calves, \$4.00-7.00.
Prime lambs, \$8.70-8.72.
Mixed lambs, \$5.50-7.00.
Culls, \$2.50-3.50.
Prime medium hogs, \$7.50-6.80.
Yorkers, \$7.75-6.50.
Pigs, \$6.75-6.80.
Roughs, 6.60-6.25.
Stags 1/2 off.
Cripples, \$1 per cwt. off.

Fishing on Portage Lake.

AN ACT for the protection of fish in the waters of Portage Lake, in Crawford county, and to regulate the time and manner of taking and catching fish therefrom, and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions thereof.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to take, catch or kill any fish by any means whatsoever from the waters known as Portage Lake, located in township twenty-six, north of range four west, in Crawford county: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, It shall not be unlawful to take and catch fish from the waters of said lake from the first day of May until the first day of November in each year, by means of a hook and line controlled directly by the person fishing.

Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not to exceed twenty-five dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. In all prosecutions under this act, it shall be prima facie evidence, on the part of the people, of the violation of the provisions of this act, to show that the defendant was found upon the waters of said lake, with any other device, or devices, than herein mentioned, for the catching and taking fish from the said waters.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved March 14, 1907.

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THE HORRORS OF TRAPPING.

THE HORRORS OF TRAPPING.

By J. Howard Moore.



"The most of the skins used for furs are obtained by catching their owners in traps, and death in some instances comes at the close of hours or even of days of intense suffering and terror. The principal device used by professional trappers is the steel trap, the most villainous instrument of arrest ever invented by the human mind. It is not an uncommon thing for the savage jaws of this monstrous instrument to bite off the leg of their captive at a single stroke. If the leg is not completely amputated by the snap of the terrible steel, it is likely to be so deeply cut as to encourage the animal to gnaw or twist it off. This latter is the common mode of escape of many animals. Trappers say that on an average one animal out of every five caught dies only three legs. A trapper told me recently that he caught a muskrat the past winter that had only one leg. The poor remnant was caught by the tail.

"In order to guard against the escape of the captive by the amputation of his own limb trappers are advised by their guide books to use traps with small pans, so that the limb of the captive, coming directly in the center of the trap, will be clutched close up to the body. No amount of self-mutilation can then free the unfortunate. It may gnaw its fettered foot and in the frenzy of its agony break its teeth on the unyielding steel, but it can never get away. Here the unhappy captive must remain until it starves to death or freezes or perishes from thirst or pain or until the particular 'paragon' who carries on this accursed business comes along and cures him by the favor of knocking out its brains.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TURMOILS MUST CEASE.

By Maj. Edwin C. Hardy.



While it is the habit to ridicule the conflicts that periodically occur between Central American countries, it appears that the present one, involving Nicaragua and Honduras and Salvador, is regarded somewhat seriously by those, especially who have financial and business interests in the countries. Since the outbreak of hostilities the State Department at Washington has received many inquiries in regard to it from all parts of the United States, indicating a growing interest about those countries and an increasing impatience on the part of many American business men with the recurrence of these eruptions in the body politic of Central America. There is undoubtedly now a considerable sentiment that, sooner or later, our government must exercise more openly and firmly its influence to deter the Southern peoples from resorting to arms to settle every trivial difference which they have.

Data regarding the foreign trade and population of the more important of the Central American States is not without interest. Nicaragua has a population, in round numbers, of 430,000, and its trade with the world, in general amounts to over \$5,500,000 a year, about two-thirds of which is with the United States. The population of Honduras, according to the census of 1902, is 775,000. The trade with the United States is more than one-half of the total trade of the republic and amounts to \$4,500,000. Salvador has a population of 1,007,000 in

round figures and has a foreign trade of \$10,100,000 a year, of which a little more than one-fourth is with the United States, or \$2,700,000.

These countries are capable of much greater development than they have attained, but in order to attract the population and capital necessary to the development of their resources peace and order must be assured. This cannot be had under existing conditions, and there is no promise that these will be materially changed in the near future. What is manifestly needed is a union of the Central American republics and the establishment of one stable government, but all efforts hitherto to bring this about have been futile, and, while it may eventually be accomplished, the time of its attainment is probably remote.

THEATRICAL STANDARDS.

By Daniel Frohman.



The standards of the middle and lower classes—apocryphal from a moneypoint of view—are higher, more sound, more durable and more in line with a desire for education. The people with less money go to the best and soundest performances. Light, trivial and flippant plays never succeed outside of the few large cities. Thus the foundation and the salvation of drama, declares Mr. Frohman in the Delineator, as well as of the country, rests in the sound, wholesome taste of the middle classes. It is a peculiar fact that while Shakespeare, of all dramatists, offers the greatest opportunity for scenery, he also, of all men who ever wrote, can best do without it. In fact, I believe Shakespeare owes his greatness in part to the fact that he did not have any scenery. He had to make everything clear without it; that is why his lines appeal to the mind as well as the action of the eye. Had he known different, Shakespeare would not have been nearly so great, because he probably never would have taken the pains. However, the converse isn't true. We are not hiding any Shakespeares behind scenery to-day.

WOMAN'S CITIZENSHIP DUTY.

By Herbert W. Ward.



A woman does probably her greatest share of her duty as a citizen when she makes a home a safe and happy harbor of refuge from a stormy world, when she brings up her children into noble manhood and womanhood, and when she does not destroy her husband and family by bad cooking and bad temper, but that same woman crowns her career as a citizen when she interests herself in and becomes a vital part of some problem of government. A woman who is successful in home life is desperately needed in civic life, suggests Herbert W. Ward, in Woman's Home Companion. There is where you are needed. There is where the value of an independent, unpolitical organization of women comes in—an association that is formed to do the thing that men will not. What is your problem? Is it roads or schools? Sidewalks or the preservation of forests? The development of home industries or attractive school grounds? Make a start at once, no matter how isolated you are or whether you belong to a woman's club or not.

JUST FOR TO-DAY.

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray;
Keep me, my God, from stain of sin
Just for to-day.
Help me to labor earnestly
And duly pray;
Let me be kind in word and deed,
Father, to-day.
Let me no wrong or idle word
Unhappily say;
Let thou seal upon my lips
Through all to-day.
Let me in season, Lord, be grave,
In season gay;
Let me be faithful to thy grace,
Dear Lord, to-day.
And if, to-day, this life of mine
Should ebb away,
Give me thy sacrament divine,
Father, to-day.
So for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray;
Still keep me, guide me, love me, Lord,
Through each to-day.
—Ernest R. Witherforce.

A Broker's Love Affair

Barclay Ashton, stock broker, had a reformer look in his eyes. "I am going to settle down," he said methodically, calculatingly and firmly. "I must get married."

Very punctilious and discreet was Barclay. He proposed to get married just as he proposed to buy Brighton "A." It was a good investment.

Then he set about it in the most extraordinary Wall Street manner. "I don't want," said he, "any giddy beauties, I want a mature, sober, economical, modest, healthy, good-tempered, affectionate, sagacious, loving, motherly, genteel, sterling woman. Girls make me weary."

When you get one of these financial intellects regularly to business he knows what he is about, and he doesn't make any mistake.

So Barclay set up a matrimonial business in his private office. He would advertise.

No sensational rot about cultured gent feeling to meet cultured lady, but a straight business proposition.

It would involve immense clerical system—very well, he would dictate answers for an hour every morning. "First thing to do—get an extra stenographer. Must be business-like girl—girl, had, but have to put up with it."

One morning there came to Barclay's office a girl with a small waist, a pear-shaped figure over her shoulders and a coronation ring on her finger.

"I am a stenographer," said she very meekly. "I came to answer an advertisement."

Barclay was signing checks. It was one of the busiest moments of his life. "Young woman, I want a discreet, confidential secretary to answer correspondence. She's got to be here early in the morning, attend to business efficiently. The salary is \$4 a week. Do

you think you can sit down to that kind of drudgery for that pittance and keep the business to yourself?"

"Yes, sir."
"Now, then," said Barclay, "the matter for which I have engaged you is aside from the regular business. By the way, what is your name?"

"Mary Nelson."
"Well, Miss Nelson, I don't want you to talk outside this room about any of the business you have to transact here. If you do there'll be trouble."

She turned her demure face toward him and said, "Yes, sir," so meekly and patiently that he noticed her eyes.

So they got along very nicely without any nonsense. Barclay would come in the morning, look to see if the sailor hat was hanging on the peg, grump "Good morning, Miss Nelson," and then sit down at his desk.

His heart was constructed on solid clockwork business principles, and one morning when he came in the sailor hat was not on the peg. It annoyed him.

"Where is that young woman?" No one knew.

The next day when she came he reprimanded her fiercely.

"It annoyed me very much," he said. "You should have sent me word. It's irregular and unbusinesslike."

She looked at him in her meek way. "My mother is dying," she said. "I have neglected her to-day so as not to disappoint you."

"Confound it, Miss Nelson!" said the broker, jumping up. "What do you mean by having a mother ill and not

telling me? What do you mean by coming here to-day? Will you never get any business in your head?"

He opened the door.

"Here, Sam, get a haunch of."

And Sam saw the sailor hat in his hand.

About a week after this the office had three baskets of letters in it. Barclay used to come in, look at the vacant desk and go away again.

Then the sailor hat reappeared. Barclay shook hands with Miss Nelson, congratulating her on her mother's recovery.

"Pshaw! don't mention it, my child. I am about as kind as the average business man—no more, no less. We've got a lot of business here."

They both laughed.

For a week the business of the office went on as usual.

It was a Monday morning. She had

hung up her hat, and dusted her machine, when Barclay said, with a sad expression of countenance:

"Miss Nelson, you've been a faithful and efficient secretary, and I am sorry I've got to lose you, but the fact is, I've found the woman I want, and, of course, I shall not need you any more."

"Yes," he went on, "I've actually picked out the woman who is to be my wife. You remember all the qualities that I was fool enough to expect in one woman?"

"Yes, sir."
"Well, I've found most of them."
"I am very glad, sir."
"And you are the woman."

Barclay extended his hands toward her. "Will you be my wife?"

Mary Nelson dropped her head. Then she stammered, "No."

A strange, new light came into her face. "Mr. Barclay," she said, presently. "I am a poor girl and you are a rich man. I could not fill your requirements, as specified in your letters to other women. Besides I love my independence, and no woman of spirit cares to be traded in like shares of stock."

Barclay fell to his knees. "My dear, you are right." His big frame shook with emotion. "I am a wretched, money-worshipping, business-soaked dog. I do not deserve you. But I do love you, with all my heart. May I pursue the dearest wish of my life? Will you permit me to prove my worth?"

The haughty, contemptuous smile in the girl's face quickly gave way to the usual sweet and earnest expression.

"By this admission," she said, taking his trembling hand, "I have proof enough."

"Yes," Kansas City World.

Date Back to Days of Joshua. Moor and Morocco are words unknown to the people of that troubled land. These people know themselves as Arabs and descendants of those valiant upholders of the Prophet's green standard who swept like a flood across North Africa at the time of the hehira. The Morocco of the present day they found possessed by a sturdy race who claimed descent from the people who were cast out of Canaan by Joshua, the son of Nun. Their country, so far as its plains were concerned, was taken from them by the Arabs, and their fighting strength was made to serve the Arab cause in the conquest of Spain. They themselves gradually took to the mountains, to the Great Atlas. Here they have remained ever since, speaking their own language, maintaining their own customs and racial attributes and obstinately refusing to be absorbed by the Arab dwellers on the plains. These people are the Berbers; their tongue is called Shillah.

Standing and Stiffing. David Blocky—I shall bring you back those dark trousers to be resented. Mr. Snip. You know I sit a good deal.

Mr. Snip (taller)—All right, and if you'll bring the bill I sent you six months ago I will be pleased to recede that also. You know I've stood a good deal—London Tit-Bits.

Most men wear their pants too short because they are too lazy to let out their gaiters.

Michigan State News

POWER CO. SAVES TAXES.

500 Firm's Plant, Worth Millions, Pays State \$5,000 Each Year.

Annually the Michigan-Lake Superior Power Co., acting under a law passed in 1899, proceeds to pay the auditor general that it has elected to pay a specific tax. The annual notification was received by Auditor General Bradley the other day. It is not surprising that the Michigan-Lake Superior Power Co. so elects to pay its taxes under the special law, since it provides a tax of but 1 per cent on the capital stock of the company. The company has capital of \$300,000 and its tax under the special law amounts to \$3,000 per year. The company in question owns the great water power canal and power house at the Soo. The property of the company is worth at least \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 and should it pay taxes locally on its fair valuation it would be taxed upon to pay \$35,000 or \$40,000 in taxes annually. Last year an attempt was made to have the law under which this great corporation pays taxes declared unconstitutional, but the Supreme Court sustained the measure.

SLOW TO MAKE UP MIND.

Samantha Man Waits Seventeen Years Before Claiming Legacy.

After taking seventeen years to make up his mind, George Sturgis, of Samana, has applied to the high court of Ontario for the payment of a legacy which had been paid into court on the winding up of the legatee's estate. When the estate was wound up, a sister of Sturgis instructed her solicitor, J. E. Harding of Stratford, to collect both her share and her brother's. But Sturgis repudiated the arrangement and Mr. Harding wrote to the court accountant to cancel the check, which was done. Sturgis, it appears, objected to take money, as he considered the sum, \$11,12, as much too little and intended to investigate. In the meantime the money has lain in court and while Sturgis' claim has been proven, the canceled check has disappeared, leaving no trace after its remittance. The court allowed Sturgis interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

THIRD ACCIDENT IN COTTAGE.

Dr. Moore, Pluckney Dentist, Instantly Killed in Fated House.

His head blown partly off before the eyes of his horror-stricken wife, Dr. E. L. Moore of Pluckney became the third victim of shooting accidents in the same family and in the same cottage within six months. James Moore was the first victim. He shot off one of his legs when Walter Moore accidentally shot his daughter in the leg in this house. The girl had to submit to an amputation of the limb. The other afternoon Dr. Moore and his wife sat opposite a table in their cottage at Portage Lake, where the other two accidents had occurred. The doctor had a shotgun in his hands. Suddenly the weapon was discharged. The charge of shot tore away the right side of the doctor's head, just below the ear.

FINALLY ADMIT SON IS DEAD.

Parents of Boy Thought in Trance Permit Burial of Body.

The opinion of Dr. William P. Lane, the Detroit expert, that Ernest Cobb of Millington is dead and had been for several days, at last has convinced the parents that the boy is really dead, and he has been buried. The sheriff of Ogemaw county gives it as his opinion that young Cobb was given knockout drops for the purpose of robbery while he was drinking in South Branch.

MICHIGAN FOR CONVICT LABOR.

Labor Union Defeated in Amendment to State Constitution.

The amendment to the State Constitution, removing the present prohibition on the teaching of trades to convicts in the Michigan prisons, voted on at the recent elections, carried the State by a majority of approximately 40,000 or 50,000. Had the amendment been defeated it would have upset the entire prison labor system of the State. Organized labor was generally opposed to the proposition and voted against it.

Big Fruit Crop Assured.

It has been the common report that the vine and tree fruit buds in the St. Joseph district were killed by an unexpected freeze, Oct. 11, 1906. The only reason for the advancement of this theory was because fruit trees, during that period of the season, were still clothed in the foliage and contained large quantities of sap. After a careful examination, however, it has been found that the St. Joseph district, during the coming season, will produce the largest crop in the history of the section.

Passenger Train Is Wrecked.

A Detroit and Mackinac railroad passenger train collided with a switch engine heading north from Detroit and the two locomotives were destroyed. Engineer John Murphy was fatally injured and four other trainmen were badly hurt. The passengers escaped with a shaking up.

Too Near the Buzz Saw.

Joseph Gordon, a 15-year-old boy who has been employed at O'Connor's saw mill in Mills township, was fooling with the buzz saw and had his right hand drawn into the machine. The saw nearly severed one-half of that member, leaving it hanging by the skin only.

Splinter Blinds Boy.

Howard Deburg, 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Van Derburg of Kalanassaw, while playing in the front yard after supper, fell and ran a splinter in his right eye. The boy will be blind in the eye.

Killed in Elevator Accident.

Luther J. Stevenson, general manager of the Commercial Credit Company, was killed in an elevator accident in the Murray building in Grand Rapids. His head was crushed between the elevator and the floor.

Blamed for Child's Death.

Anthony Hurkins and his wife, Minnie Hurkins, have been found responsible by a coroner's jury in Grand Rapids for the death of their baby at birth because they were negligent in not calling a physician. The body of the child was found in an old stone quarry.

Oldest Man Has Birthday.

Frank McNally of Clinton, the oldest person living in Michigan, celebrated his birthday anniversary Wednesday. He is 110 years old. Mr. McNally is still rather hale but he experiences some difficulty in seeing around on his feet.

MICHIGAN PRINTER GETS BOOST.

Benjamin F. Constantine New Foreman in Uncle Sam's Big Office.

Benjamin F. Constantine has been appointed foreman of printing of the big government printing office in Washington, a very desirable and responsible position. Mr. Constantine was born in Buffalo, N. Y. He recently soon after leaving school to Grand Rapids, where he passed his boyhood, becoming, at the age of 12, an apprentice in the job printing office of Peter Van Eline, at Jackson. Here he remained until 1870, in which year he opened a printing office at Davenport, Iowa. In January, 1880, he received an appointment as compositor in the government printing office, and was later promoted in turn to the position of proof reader, assistant foreman, foreman of the day Congressional Record force, and in December, 1904, was appointed foreman of the treasury division to succeed Aven Pearson.

ENTIRE FLEET OUT OF SUPPLIES.

Lake Freighters Tied Up by Ice at Detroit in Extremity for Food.

The United States lighthouse tender Aspen called at Cheboygan the other night for provisions and supplies for the fleet of big freighters waiting at Detroit for the ice to loosen up in St. Mary's river. The boats have run out of provisions and have bought out everything obtainable from Detroit merchants and residents. Detour is without railroad facilities and it received a sufficient food supply on the last boats in the fall to do only until navigation opens again. If the blockade continues much longer it may be necessary to forward another shipload of provisions to Detroit.

WIFE WANTED DEATH TREATY.

Adrian Man Tells Court His Bride Told Him to Kill Him.

In Adrian Arthur Man, who has been granted a divorce from Sarah Comfort Mosher for alleged cruelty of an unusual nature. Shortly after the marriage he claims his wife wanted him to enter into a suicide agreement, but he declined. Later they occupied separate bedrooms, and one night, he testified, she came into his room after he had retired and uncovered the magazine of the coal stove so she would escape. Another time while out driving he said she wanted him to drive in front of an approaching train. Both are Quakers.

ROBS WITH VICTIM'S WEAPONS.

Man Gets Revolvers in Store, Loads Them, Steals Watch and Fleece.

Charles Savage of South Bend, Ind., entered the store of C. M. Montague in Niles, picked out a watch, two revolvers, 200 cartridges and other articles, and then loaded the revolvers. Pointing them at Montague's head, he told him if he wanted his money to "take it out of them." He shot off the store and gave Marshall Savage a posse a chase of over a mile before he was dragged from the loft of a barn. He acted like a demented man, but the South Bend police say he is shamming and that he has been in jail there.

FEAR GIRL STUDENT DROWNED.

Young Woman Left Ypsilanti to Hunt Heads Along River.

Miss Lora Bryant, natural science student in the Ypsilanti normal school and a recent graduate of the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind., has been missing since she went searching for willow buds along the bank of the Huron river the other morning. She is supposed to have fallen into the river and drowned. Searching parties are scouring the banks of the river for traces of her and the stream will be dragged. Miss Bryant lived near Battle Creek.

Arm Broken! Defer Spanking.

"It hurts me more than it does you to do this," said Mrs. William Manning of Almont as she was preparing to administer punishment in the customary manner to her offspring, Harold, aged 12, who has misbehaved. Harold didn't reply in the language of the aged lady. He wriggled away just as mamma's hand fell quickly and firmly. But it was really mamma who was hurt, for her arm was broken between the wrist and elbow. Some one else will punish Harold hereafter.

Minor State Items.

Luther J. Stevenson, general manager of the Commercial Credit Company, Grand Rapids, was instantly killed in an elevator accident.

Rotaries from many counties received by the secretary of State indicate that all amendments to the constitution were carried at the recent election.

Clifford Snell of Charlotte was the district oratorical contest there. His subject was "The Power of Genius." Eaton Rapids and Clinton were the only other schools to send representatives.

The farm residence of Edward Millemann, in Grand Haven township, burned with nearly all its contents. In trying to save his children Millemann was severely burned about the face. It is feared that he will lose his eyesight as a result of his burns.

Joseph Hamill of Houghton, who a month ago murdered his mother by beating her head to a pulp with a piece of cordwood, was declared insane by a lunacy commission. Hamill will be committed to the asylum for the criminal insane at Ionia.

While despondent, Frank Dixon went to the barn and hanged himself. Mrs. Dixon found the body after it had been hanging about an hour. The Dixons live on a farm in Mecosta township. Dixon was 48 years old and besides the widow leaves four children.

Gustaf Wornla, a miner, was fatally injured by picking at an unexploded charge of giant powder underground at Franklin. He lost one leg, three fingers on one hand, one finger on the other hand and has one eye destroyed. He cannot live. A partner sustained slight injuries.

Thomas Green, 13 years old, was killed at Fisher Station. Green, with two brothers, was stealing a ride to Wayland. At Fisher Green concluded he would turn back. He jumped from the train, which was running twenty miles an hour. He was struck by the corner of the car and instantly killed.

Robert Stewart, aged 17, is believed to have been drowned in Ogemaw lake. Several days ago he rowed across the lake to get some clothes and he has been missing since. His boat has been found adrift. The lake is being searched for his body. He was a very popular Holladay boy.

Surrounded by devoted children and grandchildren, striding valiantly to relieve his suffering, and attending to the best of medical aid, William Doyle of Marquette, 75 years of age, is slowly starving to death. A cancer is the cause of Mr. Doyle's affliction. During the last month scarcely any food or water has been taken by the patient.

MICHIGAN LAWMAKERS

Institutions Ask Many Millions.

On a rough estimate the appropriations asked for this session by the State institutions exceeds the requests of two years ago by \$2,000,000. There must be a slashing in consequence. The institutions are getting so big that some plan will have to be devised in order to keep closer supervision on the demands made for money for new buildings and repairs. Acting on the suggestion of Warden Russell of the Marquette prison, Representative Ward, chairman of the House ways and means committee, will recommend to Gov. Warner that a new system be followed in providing funds for construction and repairs asked for by the various institutions. The custom has always been for each institution to prepare a list of items wanted. These are either rejected or allowed. If allowed, the money is turned over to the institution, to be expended by that institution, and in consequence the State loses all direct supervision. The more important fact is that this plan has led to gross abuses in the way of extravagance in order that no money be turned back into the State treasury. Warden Russell's plan is that all items allowed for construction and repairs should be turned over to the auditor general and distributed by him on vouchers presented by the various institutions for actual expenditures.

Much Money Is Demanded.

There promises to be a warm time over appropriations before the session winds up, owing to the number of big pet items that are being nursed and combinations are now being made to prevent one from setting anything unless a general work barrel is provided for all. Gov. Warner would like to get his prison blunder twine proposition, which carries an appropriation of \$175,000, out of the way before the rush comes, but efforts are being made to hold this up until a complete list of appropriations is made so that a general survey can be taken. The Ingham county delegation are pointing toward a \$500,000 appropriation for an addition to the capitol on the theory that if this can be worked through talk of removing the capitol will be forever silenced. The University of Michigan wants its mill tax doubled, there being a necessity of erecting a number of new buildings in the next five years. Provision will also have to be made for the tuberculosis sanitarium at Howell, which is a new institution. Then, again, all the State institutions are asking for larger appropriations. While the House ways and means committee has applied chloroform to the State treasury provision in the new military bill, life is not yet extinct, and the process of resuscitation has already been started.

Would Nullify All Work.

Senator Edlinborough has introduced a bill to wipe out the present medical registration board and substitute a medical council to consist of the members of the State board of education, the superintendent of public instruction and the presidents of three State boards of medical examiners. The bill would nullify all the work that has been accomplished in the last few years for the protection of the public in the practice of medicine. Senator Edlinborough says that an attorney handed him the bill, but does not care to say who is behind it. The Education bill, which amends the present law so as to strengthen it, is still pending before the House committee and efforts are being made by various medical factors to work up opposition to it. Senator Mackay introduced a bill repealing the law regulating the practice of medicine.

New Duties for Game Wardens.

Representative L. L. Kelley has introduced the bill reorganizing the game and fish warden's department by making that official fish warden also. It was originally intended to include the matter of timber and land trespassing in his department, but the land commissioner gave notice that he would fight if any attempt was made to take this plan away from him. The original bill also provided for an appropriation of \$100,000, but this was cut out as there is a plan on to fix up a schedule of shooting and fishing licenses with the idea of trying to make the department self-supporting. A bill is now on the general order in the Senate increasing the salary of the game warden to \$3,000 a year.

Honor Alger's Memory.

Wednesday evening the senate and House held a joint session for memorial exercises for the late Senator Alger. Members of his family, justices of the Supreme Court, Gov. Warner and his military staff and the various State officers were present. Addresses were made by the Governor, former Senator Burfen, Gov. Rich, Senator Bland, Representative Grendel and Hon. Don M. Dickinson of Detroit.

House Passes Lord Bait Bill.

The House Wednesday passed several general bills, including Representative Lord's lowering the capitalization required for incorporating State banks in small cities, giving boarding house keepers the same protection as hotelkeepers, requiring fire escapes on apartment houses and public buildings when ordered by the State labor department.

Governor Signs Two-Cent Fare Bill.

Gov. Warner has signed the 2-cent fare bill which becomes effective in September. It applies to all lower peninsula roads earning more than \$1,200 per mile per year on passenger trains. Upper peninsula roads are reduced from 4 cents to 3 cents and lower peninsula roads under the \$1,200 limit can charge 3 cents.

Increase Liquor Licenses to \$1,000.

While there will be no general liquor legislation this session, Senator Jones is going to stir up the animals a bit by introducing a bill raising the liquor license from \$500 to \$1,000. In addition his bill will provide that any railroad operating 200 miles of track within the State which operates a buffer car must pay a license of \$1,000, while roads operating more than 200 miles must pay \$1,500. He also intends to include steamboat lines which have built steamships and will probably fix the license for them at \$1,000.

Must Keep Minors Out.

It took the House over an hour the other afternoon to pass the bill amending the act for the protection of children, so as to add a provision prohibiting minors under 17 and students under 21 years of age from frequenting bowling alleys, and making it a misdemeanor for any proprietor to permit such persons to remain. Representative Norwood also introduced a bill raising the liquor license from \$500 to \$1,000. In addition his bill will provide that any railroad operating 200 miles of track within the State which operates a buffer car must pay a license of \$1,000, while roads operating more than 200 miles must pay \$1,500. He also intends to include steamboat lines which have built steamships and will probably fix the license for them at \$1,000.

WEIGHT AND HEALTH

THIN, NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED THE TONIC TREATMENT.

This Woman Took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Gained Thirty Pounds and Has Been Well Ever Since.

How many women—and men too—are suffering from a rapid decline in health which the ordinary remedies seem unable to check! How many husbands see their wives wasting away, steadily losing health and beauty, and are powerless to help! Consumption and other germ diseases find in these debilitated systems easy prey, for the lowered vitality is unequal to the task of fighting off the infection of these diseases to which most of us are almost daily exposed.

The symptoms indicating the decline which may have results so fatal and scarcely be better described than in the statement of Mrs. William Manley, of 92 Court Street, Utica, N. Y. Her case is a typical one. She says:</

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliancy which like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is an agent of the health of the delicate woman's organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native American medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mother, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve tonic adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chas. E. Smith & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Not an Attractive Location.

A Washington man on a recent visit to a beautiful section of a Southwestern State was riding along the banks of the river that waters that section, and although he had gone some twenty miles or so, he had not in all that distance noticed a single fisherman. Meeting a man lounging near the stream he asked: "Why doesn't someone fish in this river?"

"Ain't no fish," was the laconic response of the native.

"No fish in such a beautiful river as this?" exclaimed the astonished Washingtonian. "Why not?"

The native finally shifted his position and answered: "Stranger, if you could sit out this country as easy as a fish can do you reckon you'd be here?"

Splendid April Tonic.

This is known as "Blood-Cleaning Tonic," especially among the older folks, who always take something during this month to clean the blood of impurities and build it up.

The following is the recipe as given by a well-known authority, and any one can prepare it at home:

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla one-half ounce, Compound Kaniel one ounce, Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla three ounces.

Get these simple ingredients from any good pharmacy and mix by shaking well in a bottle. The dose is one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

Everybody should take something to help the blood, which becomes impoverished and almost sour after the winter season, especially those who are subject to Rheumatism, Catarrh, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

It is said that one week's use of this mixture will clear the skin of sores, pimples or boils.

This is sound, healthy advice, which will be appreciated by many readers.

Down Below.

Hicks—Well, it's all over with old Skinner now.

Wicks—Very charitable of you to say that.

Hicks—Charitable? The man's dead.

Wicks—Yes, and some people firmly believe that it's all under with him now.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

In Skedunk.

"What are we waitin' for?" asked the prisoner, who had been arrested for stealing a horse. "Ain't there goin' to be no trial?"

"There'll be a trial, all right, you bet," said the constable; "but you can't hurry the court. The court is right in the middle of a game of checkers, and it's a case of contempt if we go in and bother him now."

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MILLIONS ARE STARVING.

Famine Conditions in China Recent in Canton.

Telegrams from twenty points in the famine district of China report that conditions are growing worse. Five million persons are suffering from lack of food and are facing starvation. Members of the relief committee at the front report that they find the bodies of the sufferers bloated and that their faces turn green or black as the result of starvation. The people are pulling up the growing crops for food. Whole families have been found dead in their houses and corpses are seen lying by the roadside. Probably 5,000 persons are dying daily from starvation. A few cases of rioting for food have occurred and cannibalism is beginning to be reported. Newly made graves have been robbed of bodies and parents are exchanging their children to be eaten.

A dollar, the relief committee reports, will save one life until the harvest, June 25, and \$100,000,000 is needed. The whole amount cannot be raised in China. The situation is desperate and Americans are urged to give \$100,000. The Chinese government and people have contributed more than \$4,000,000 for relief, and the sums received from all foreign sources reach \$500,000, including supplies on the way from America.

Fifty missionaries are engaged with the higher class of Chinese in overcoming the relief distribution. Confucianists, Catholics and Protestants are working together. The telegraph officials are carrying messages free to and from the relief works, and the steamship companies are furnishing transportation for supplies of food, etc., for the sufferers. Twenty thousand famine sufferers are employed in building dams and canals to prevent a recurrence of the floods.

Telegrams received by the relief committee in Shanghai from a number of additional famine districts report that the distress is growing worse. Some of the sufferers are contending against fever or smallpox in addition to lack of food.

A starving man choked himself to death by swallowing almost whole a biscuit which had been given to him by a casual visitor.

A woman with three children was found weeping on a bridge where her husband had fallen dead from starvation.

A husband, wife and their five children were discovered in a house starved to death, huddled together, clothed in rags. The bark of trees had been their only food.

The gratitude of the poor people who are given relief is very touching.

OIL TRUST IS FOUND GUILTY.

Maximum Penalty \$20,000,000—Defense Plans Legal Battle.

The Standard Oil Company was found guilty of accepting rebates from railroads on its shipments from Whiting, Ind., in 1903, by a jury which returned its verdict in Judge Landis' court at Chicago Saturday, and the lawyers for the defeated corporation plan a legal battle that is to be ended only by the verdict of the United States Supreme Court. Minimum fines amounting to \$1,463,000 and a maximum of \$20,000,000 can be imposed.

The point made by Attorneys for the defense is that in accepting the secret rebate rate on its shipments of 1,463 cars the company committed only one violation and that it can be fined only \$20,000, the maximum for single offenses against the Elkins law. The government will contend that each of the 1,463 shipments constituted a violation and that the payment of a \$20,000 fine would not be commensurate with the offense, which cost the Standard a saving of \$223,000 on the shipments.

This is the first time the Standard Oil Company has been convicted on the charge of accepting rebates and the district attorney's victory came at the end of five months' hard work preceding the trial, which had lasted thirty-six days.

The charges involved shipments from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., on the Standard rate being 6 cents, and shipments to St. Louis at 17 1/2 cents, while the legal rate was 19 1/2 cents. Seven more indictments are pending against the corporation.

Consumption by Infection.

Dr. E. C. Schroeder and W. E. Cotton of the bureau of animal industry have reported on their extensive experiments, which tend to show that tuberculosis may develop in the lungs, no matter through what channels the bacilli gain entrance to the body, and that the location of lesions in the lungs can no longer be considered as evidence that infection entered by means of respiration. They say that too much importance has been attached to the agency of dried sputum and too little to the danger from fresh or moist tuberculous material, which enters human food in many ways, one of which is in the milk of tuberculous cows. Cattle and hogs were inoculated with tubercle bacilli near the end of the tail, and died from lung tuberculosis in twenty-three days. These experts believe that ingestion is a greater danger than respiration.

Public Ownership the Remedy.

In a paper by Henry Laurens Call, on "The Concentration of Wealth," read at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia university, the speaker declared that the modern corporation was responsible for the concentration of the wealth of the nation into a few hands. The corporation, he said, was a monstrosity, and the wealth of Rockefeller and other enormously rich men is the product of this vicious institution. The remedy, according to Mr. Call, was the public ownership of public utilities. The law must correct the conditions brought about by the corporation. It should be made co-operative instead, as now, the instrument of private greed.

Sparks from the Wires.

Susan Rooney, a nurse, is suing Henry Bergh of New York, former president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for \$300,000 damages, alleging he dragged her downstairs and choked her.

The flag rush is to be abolished at the University of Cincinnati. A special committee has been appointed from the university faculty to devise a suitable substitute for this strenuous annual struggle between the freshmen and the sophomore classes.

The Arctic brotherhood has raised \$5,000 to send the crack team (Alaska) basketball team on a tour of the United States.

The Gananoque Inn, one of the best known summer hotels in Canada, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is \$50,000.

Three men were instantly killed at Hillsdale, N. Y., by the explosion of a ton of powder at the plant of the Burton Powder Company.

Proceeding the case of the Ind. A. Conference of the Evangelical Association, Rev. F. Stubbins of Ocala, Fla., was again received into the conference.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1450—French defeated the English at Formigny.

1512—Gaston de Foix killed at the battle of Ravenna.

1600—King James I. issued two land patents for "The First and Second Colonies" in North America.

1644—The parliamentary forces victorious at the battle of Selby.

1670—Staten Island bought for the Duke of York.

1700—First number of The Tatler appeared.

1713—Treaty of Utrecht, terminating the wars of Queen Anne.

1741—Prussians defeated the Austrians at the battle of Mollwitz.

1747—Simon Fraser (Lord Lovat) executed for his part in the rebellion of 1745.

1768—One-quarter of the city of Montreal destroyed by fire.

1782—Admiral Rodney defeated De Grasse and the French fleet in the West Indies. Naval battle between Hyder Ali and Gen. Monk.

1805—Alliance of St. Petersburg. Bey of Algiers declared war against Spain. Aaron Burr arrived at Blennerhassett's Island, in the Ohio river.

1813—Mobile captured from the Spanish.

1814—French defeated by Wellington at battle of Toulouse. British army entered Toulouse, France.

1818—King Christian IX. of Denmark born. Died Jan. 20, 1906.

1830—Omni-bus first used as a public conveyance in New York. President Bustamante of Mexico forced further immigration from the United States.

1831—Russians defeated in battle near Siedlce, in Poland.

1841—Halifax, N. S., incorporated as a city.

1847—Present Houses of Parliament in London first used by the Peers.

1854—France and England signed a treaty for the defense of the Ottoman empire. The town of San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake.

1865—Mobile, Ala., captured by the federalists. Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court house, Virginia. Raleigh, N. C., surrendered to the federal army. Montgomery, Ala., surrendered to the federalists.

1868—Magdala stormed by the British under Sir Robert Napier.

1874—Murat Haystead arrested in Cincinnati for publishing a lottery advertisement in his newspaper.

1875—Paul Boynton made unsuccessful attempt to swim the English channel. Martial law declared in the Pennsylvania mining region.

1884—Gen. Gordon elated pressed by the Arabs near Khartoum.

1891—First locomotive passed through the St. Clair tunnel. Beginning of the second century of patents in the United States celebrated in Washington.

1892—Six thousand houses destroyed by fire in Tokio, Japan. United States government paid \$25,000 indemnity to the families of the Italians lynched at New Orleans.

1893—Complete Syrian text of the four gospels of the New Testament discovered in the Mount Sinai convent. American protectorate in Hawaii ended. Japan seized the Pellow islands in the North Pacific.

1894—President Cleveland issued the Bering sea proclamation.

1895—American line steamship St. Paul launched at Philadelphia.

1897—Greater New York charter passed by New York State Senate. Five lives lost and \$2,000,000 in property destroyed by fire in Knoxville, Tenn.

1900—Charles H. Allen appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

1901—Civil jurisdiction in the Transvaal inaugurated.

1902—Convention signed at Peking between China and Russia, the latter agreeing to evacuate Manchuria.

1903—Moro fort at Baniold, Philippines, captured by American soldiers.

1904—German troops in Southwest Africa defeated 3,000 Hereros. Andrew Carnegie established his \$5,000,000 "hero fund." Russian battleship Petropavlovsk sunk by mine near Port Arthur. Anglo-French colonial treaty signed in London.

1905—American Ambassador Joseph H. Choate elected a Member of the Middle Temple, London.

1906—Greene and Gynor found guilty at Savannah, Ga.

In the Sporting World.

The Brooklyn dogs did so well in the exhibition games in the South that the admirers look to see them make a fine start in the pennant race.

Emmanuel Lasker won the chess match for the championship of the world in New York Monday when he defeated Frank J. Marshall for the eighth time.

Maguire, the former national amateur champion oarsman of several years ago, when Whitehead, Edward Hanlon and Ten Eyck were contenders, has decided to enter the game again.

It is probably not known to the generality of people that of the last six anniversaries of the great English Derby five have been won by jockeys from America, and though on none of these occasions has the finish been an absolutely hair-raising nature, still on the other hand, not one of these races has been so easily won but that it required all the skill of a most accomplished rider to bring about the result.

Barney Drayton considers Pittsburg's staff of pitchers the best in the National League, with the possible exception of Chicago. Many of the critics seriously question Barney's claim.

The Evolution of Household Remedies.

The modern patent medicine business is the natural outgrowth of the old-time household remedies.

In the early history of this country, EVERY FAMILY HAD ITS HOME-MADE MEDICINES. Herb teas, bitters, laxatives and tonics, were to be found in almost every house, compounded by the housewife, sometimes assisted by the apothecary or the family doctor. Such remedies as picra, which was aloe and quassia, dissolved in apple brandy. Sometimes a hop tonic, made of whiskey, hops and bitter bark. A score or more of popular, home-made remedies were thus compounded, the formulae for which were passed along from house to house, sometimes written, sometimes verbally communicated.

The patent medicine business is a natural outgrowth from this wholesome, old-time custom. In the beginning, some enterprising doctor, impressed by the usefulness of one of these home-made remedies, would take it up, improve it in many ways, manufacture it on a large scale, advertise it mainly through almanacs for the home, and thus it would become used over a large area. LATERLY THE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY BUSINESS TOOK A MORE EXACT AND SCIENTIFIC FORM.

Peruna was originally one of these old-time remedies. It was used by the Menonites, of Pennsylvania, before it was offered to the public for sale. Dr. Hartman, THE ORIGINAL COMPOUNDER OF PERUNA, is of Menonite origin. First, he prescribed it for his neighbors and his patients. The sale of it increased, and at last he established a manufactory and furnished it to the general drug trade.

Peruna is useful in a great many climatic ailments, such as coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and catarrhal diseases generally. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES HAVE LEARNED THE USE OF PERUNA and its value in the treatment of these ailments. They have learned to trust and believe in Dr. Hartman's judgment, and to rely on his remedy, Peruna.

A Similarity.

Star. Boarder—There's something wrong with the coffee. Boarding Mistress—Yes, it's like you—slow about setting.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rubbing sound and imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Made a Violin of a Box.

The following story comes from Nazareth, Pa.: "This borough has a musical prodigy in the person of 12-year-old Francis C. Brockmann. This lad of tender years has been a member of an orchestra here for two years, playing a large cello with unusual skill. His taste for music cropped out several years ago and was discovered by his parents one day when he brought to them a violin that he had constructed by using a fence paling for a neckpiece and a box for the body. His musical instruction then began and has developed rapidly since. Master Brockmann's mother is soprano soloist in the Nazareth Choral Society."

Between Two Fires.

Young Beldridge had at the same time a sore throat and pains in his stomach. So he went to the doctor, who said that he must take something sweet for his throat; but he protested, saying that it would be bad for his stomach. "And," said the doctor, refusing to listen, "for your stomach you must take something strong."

"But," protested once more the victim, "that will be bad for my throat."

"Dio mio!" exclaimed the doctor, out of patience, "you are a little too much. Decide instantly whether you prefer a sore throat or stomach trouble."—El Risco.

APPENDICITIS.

Not at All Necessary to Operate in Many Cases.

Automobiles and Appendicitis scare some people before they are hit.

Appendicitis is often caused by too much starch in the bowels. Starch is hard to digest and clogs up the digestive machinery—also tends to form cakes in the cecum. (That's the blind pouch at entrance to the appendix.)

A N. H. girl had appendicitis, but lived on milk for a while—then Grape-Nuts and got well without an operation.

She says: "Five years ago while at school I suffered terribly with constipation and indigestion. (Too much starch white bread, potatoes, etc., which she did not digest.)

"Soon after I left school I had an attack of appendicitis and for thirteen weeks lived on milk and water. When I recovered enough to eat solid food there was nothing that would agree with me, until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts.

"When I began to eat Grape-Nuts I weighed 95 lbs., but I soon grew to 115 lbs. The distress after eating left me entirely and now I am like a new person."

(A Little Grape-Nuts dissolved in hot water, or milk would have been much better for this case than milk alone, for the starch part of the wheat and barley is changed into a form of digestible sugar in making Grape-Nuts.)

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page "There's a Reason."

DON'T GRUMBLE AT TRIFLES.

Twenty-five Bushels Wheat and Twenty-five Bushels Oats Per Acre Are in Western Canada.

Saltcoats, Sask., Dec. 8, 1906. To the Editor—Dear Sir:

I willingly give you the result of my four and a half years' experience in the District of Saltcoats.

Previous to coming here I farmed in Baldwin, St. Croix County, Wis., and as I have heard a great deal about the Canadian Northwest, I decided to take a trip there and see the country for myself. I was so impressed with the richness of the soil that I bought half a section of land about five miles from the town of Saltcoats. I moved on to the land the following June, and that year I broke 90 acres, which I cropped in 1904, and had 39 bushels wheat per acre. In 1905, with an acreage of 100 acres, I had 24 bushels wheat and 35 bushels of oats per acre. In 1906, with 175 acres under crop, I had 25 bushels wheat and 45 bushels of oats per acre.

From the above mentioned yields you can readily understand that I am very well pleased with the Canadian West. Of course, I have had to work hard, but I don't mind that when I get such a good return for my labor.

To any one thinking about coming to this country I can truthfully say that if they are prepared to work and not grumble at trifles, they are bound to get on. Some things I would like to mention, but take the country all round. I don't know where to go to get a better.

Yours truly, (Signed) O. B. OLSON.

Write to any Canadian government agent for literature and full particulars.

An Abstruse Problem.

"Why is it so hard to get results from an investigation?" asked the first citizen.

"Because," answered the leader of the mob, "an investigation usually addresses itself to the very abstruse problem of reducing the cost of a corporation's product to the consumer and cutting down the company's dividends."

Garfield Tea, which is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, is the best remedy for constipation, acid-headache and indigestion. It purifies the blood and cleanses the system.

A Problem in Life.

They had met in the subway and in the interval of passing a few stations had fallen to talking of a lovely woman friend who had died.

"How did she die? Do you know?" he asked.

"She nursed a little niece through an infectious disease, then took it herself and died of it," said she.

"A strange Providence!" he mused sadly. "She, lovely, precious, charming, everything to live for and a blessing to her friends, to die in order that a child might live. A strange and unaccountable Providence!"—New York Press.

Example in Fall Sight.

Teacher—There is a proverb, "All is not gold that shines." Give me an example.

Scholar—Your nose, sir.—Megendorfer Biacetter.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Crawford Avalanche.

G. F. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

Published at Crawford, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 25

The Real Trouble of the Railroads.

The rising wrath of the people against the frenzied financiers who have acquired control of railroads for the purpose not of managing the transportation business, but for pillaging the fortunes of the people, by manipulating the stocks and bonds, now finds expression everywhere. Even grave and reverend senators speak emphatically. In a recent interview Senator Cullom of Illinois says:

"If I could have my way, and there was a law by which it could be done, I would put Harrison in the penitentiary and keep him there long enough to make him pay the full penalty for looting the Alton, and bringing about conditions for which the road's bondholders will have to suffer."

"I feel the outrage in the Alton deal most keenly, because the road runs through my own town. It was a fine property, but it has been drained dry, and the bondholders must suffer for the despoiling of the road simply to gratify the looting proclivities of Mr. Harrison. Having lined his pockets by looting the property and disposing of bonds for millions of dollars, to innocent purchasers, I do not suppose he cares what becomes of this particular line or any other which he has exploited. The whole business is simply outrageous, and I find it hard to express my feelings over the matter adequately."

In the deal referred to, the capitalization of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was increased from \$40,000,000 to something over \$120,000,000, and, incidentally, there was a little "take-off" for the personal gain of Harrison and associates of about \$24,000,000.

This is only a little sample of what has been going on in the railroad world, and the railroad troubles of the present day are the inevitable outcome of such deals.

The magnates whine about railroad credit having been injured so that investors will not loan their money for making necessary improvements, and they appeal to the President to do something to restore confidence. They truthfully say that they must have money for new engines, more freight cars, more tracks and better terminal facilities in order to handle the increased traffic safely and promptly, and, of course, they want to get it by borrowing or from sale of stocks and bonds. Now, what have they done with the enormous earnings of the railroads during the past ten years? Most of our great railroads are really able to pay their own way if honestly managed. If the money stolen from the railroads by magnate manipulators during the past ten years of prosperous business had been applied to the improvement of transportation facilities where it belonged, there would now be no need for borrowing money.

The lack of confidence on the part of the public is primarily due to the lack of honesty among railroad managers. The men who rule are known and their schemes have been exposed. The men are without honor and the public is without confidence in them. Public confidence will not be restored until dishonesty is cast out from railroad management.

Some financiers realize the danger to the transportation business due to exploiting railroads and gambling in their stocks. Discussing the present railroad situation, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan says:

"The railroads are really owned by the people, and not by Wall Street brokers. They should be taken out of Wall Street, and not the stock quotation tickers should be taken out of the railroad offices. The railroad officers and the practical railroad men who are charged with the responsibility of operating the railroads should be in absolute control. They should welcome every opportunity to confer with the President, aiding him in his efforts to reach a solution that will be fair and just to the country and to the corporations, and insure strict obedience to the law."

The real railroad men, the men who have actual charge of the transportation business, understand the situation thoroughly, and speak out plainly. Mr. Benjamin F. Yoakum, chief executive of the great Rock Island system, says:

"A railroad has no more business to be at the mercy of stock jobbers than a saving bank or a life insurance company. The American railroads are, or should be as much public trust as these institutions. When the public insists that they be run honestly they will begin to fulfill their rightful destiny, and too, they will be more prosperous than they have ever been."

"I will be frank. The people are not without justification in the belief that the railroads have been systematically robbing them. No one is to blame for the present anti-railroad sentiment but the railroad managers themselves."

Reading Through Salt. In San Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain, a mass of crystalline salt about four miles long, said to contain nearly 10,000,000 tons, and to be so clear that medium-sized print can be read with ease through a block of salt.

SALE FOR IT.

Council are with the Mayor in an effort to regulate saloon traffic.

Resolved, That Mayor Bennett is hereby requested to prepare a bill for enactment by the legislature empowering this city, by ordinance, to limit the number of saloons that may operate within its corporate limits, and to increase the saloon license already required by law to such amount as may be fixed by ordinance, and that we as a council pledge ourselves to the passage of an ordinance in accordance with such legislation.

The foregoing resolution was adopted at an adjourned meeting of the common council last Tuesday evening its passage being recorded on a yeas and nays vote, all six of the trustees voting in its favor. The resolution was drafted by the mayor in furtherance of remarks made in his opening address to the new council a week previous, and was formally presented to the council by Trustee Fleming and seconded by Trustee Close.

Upon investigation it was learned, contrary to first impressions, that the council had not the power to raise the saloon license without enactment of a special bill by the legislature. And at the same time it was argued that the short time to elapse before new licenses must be taken out might work a hardship on some of our liquor dealers should an additional amount be required of them for the ensuing year. However, with a year's time to prepare for a heavier license fee, which the new council have pledged themselves to impose, no one can complain of not having sufficient notice thereof in which to prepare himself.

Several arguments why this move will be one of benefit to the city were presented to our readers last week. Chief among these in relation to limiting the number of saloons, stands the hotel proposition. To gain anything like recognition from the traveling public West Branch demands better hotel accommodations. This question has been agitated by our council, the business men's association and citizens generally for the past two years, and still we are without a modern hostelry. Will we get one? That, of course, is an uncertainty. It is safe to say, however, that in removing one of the barriers which hotel men have looked upon as insurmountable, the council have made a move that can't fail to count in the right direction. And Mayor Bennett is to be congratulated that he has the solid backing of the trustees in his first act affecting matters of public importance for the new year.—Herald-Times.

The bill which has been introduced on the senate side of the state legislature at Lansing, proposing that all school districts in the state not now possessing the free text book system shall be required to vote on the question of adopting it, has a practical and worthy purpose, even though the requirement may not be pleasing to all. Practical experience has made it quite certain that the free text book system permits a saving of half the expense compared with individual purchase, and better meets the convenience of teachers and pupils and the movements of the school. The objections to the free book system are mostly found not to exist in actual experience. It is strengthened through close observation and comparative results. If the proposed action of the legislature results in the further extension of the system it will have justified itself.

General R. B. Brown, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, "Corporal" Tanner, past commander-in-chief, and various local officials of the organization, called on President Roosevelt in reference to the alleged dismissal from the government departments of many veterans of the civil war, or widows, for no other cause than old age. Some time ago the president took up this question at a cabinet meeting and gave instructions that discrimination against the veterans or their widows should cease. During the call today of General Brown and his friends, the president informed them of the instructions he had given and assured them that the old soldiers should be cared for.

Mr. Cleveland clings to his idea that the tariff makes trusts, and he insists that the evils which have led up to the present revulsion of feeling against corporations were brought about by the tariff. Strange, then, that they did not appear with the Wilson bill. That measure closed the shops and mills and put 3,000,000 idle men on the streets, but the corruption of insurance companies, railroad discriminations and all manner of corporate abuses went on right through the last four years of Grover, without regard to tariff conditions. It is doubtless true that tariff reform which would ignore the principle of protection, as the Wilson bill did in parts, would destroy some of the trusts, for it was pretty well demonstrated that neither the independent manufacturers nor any combination of industries could so much as keep the mills going on starvation wages during the second Cleveland administration. That administration effectually halted industry, but it did not check the scandalous wrongs leading up to the existing "popular clamor" which Mr. Cleveland now deplores. If it had Mr. Cleveland would not today be the architect of the great insurance trust, drawing a generous salary for making appeals to legislatures and to ally an assumed public sentiment.—Pittsburg "Quebec Times."

High Court News.

J. K. Bates was in Grayling Saturday.

Miss Elsie Sherman will teach the Cheney school this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Charron report a good visit in Canada.

Bro. Humble is with us again, holding some stirring revivals in the school house.

The stork left a bright eyed baby boy at the home of Herbert Knibbs the 12. His grandmother, Mrs. Wells of Frederic, is taking care of him.

On these nice spring evenings we like to open wide the doors and listen for the phonograph. The music comes from toward Charron's and we hear they were in Gaylord one day last week.

COUSIN JOY.

Frederic Freaks.

Mrs. E. Banghart of Vanderbilt is visiting old friends.

The M. E. Ladies gave a maple syrup social last week.

Mrs. Yates was visiting at Flushing the past two weeks.

Mrs. J. Coggen enjoyed a visit from her brother, S. O'Keefe of Standish, last week.

Ice cream social April 27 at the Yates hall for the M. P. church. Chubbygan cream will be served.

Mrs. Pete Perry was called here from Johannesburg by the death of her step mother.

Mr. Favor since selling out the saloon business, has been giving the ladies painting lessons.

Mrs. George Miller will go to Pennsylvania this week to join her husband who has employment there.

George A. Loud, our representative, will give stereoscopic views at the opera house Saturday night. A small admission will be charged which will be divided between the two churches.

Mrs. George Soule died last Sunday morning after a short illness of one week. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. She leaves an infant two months old, a husband and a number of relatives. She was formerly Ella McCollum.

For Sale or Trade.

I have one polled bull three years old to sell, or trade for other stock. In good order for service. Whoever wants it address me at Frederic, Mich. JOSEPH CHARRON.

Notice.

The Board of Review for the village of Grayling will meet at the town hall in said village on Thursday, May 23 and 24, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the review of the assessment roll for the current year.

FRED NARRIN, Assessor.

TAKE NOTICE.

I wish to inform the people that I have the agency for the Empire cream separator, which is the best in the market. Any party that wishes to have one, I will be pleased to sell them on ten days free trial. If you want one address me at Frederic, Mich. JOSEPH CHARRON.

Public Notice.

All residents and owners of property within the corporate limits of the village of Grayling are hereby notified to, at once, thoroughly renovate all cesspools and privy vaults and to remove from their yards or places of business all filth and rubbish dangerous to public health and safety. By order of the Common Council. Dated April 24, 1907. J. F. HUM, H. P. OLSON, President. Village Clerk.

Public Notice.

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She got the Pass Word.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "what do you do to those lodge meetings you attend twice a month?" "You don't expect me to tell you that do you?" Our proceedings are secret." "A man oughtn't to have any secrets from his wife. What is the password?" "I've taken a solemn obligation never to communicate that to any outsider." "Oh, I am not an outsider." "You are not, but you are a woman. You have a right to communicate it to me." Mr. Chugwater collected. "Well," he said, "I'll repeat the password to you once, you will promise never to ask me to say it again?" "Yes." "And you will promise never to tell anybody else?" "Never." Whereupon he rapidly uttered the following astonishing words: "Margaretlike lilikazena Notaravi stailizable lilikazena amass assenaleron." Mrs. Chugwater kept her promise. She never repeated the password to a living soul.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphoric acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid), unhealthful substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

Methodist Church.

Morning services at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Until he was taken up," or "Forty days between Earth and Heaven." Sunday School at the close of the morning service.

Junior League from 3 to 4 P. M. Epworth League at 6. All are cordially invited.

Evening services at 7:30. Subject: "The Angel sitting on the stone." All are invited.

The Price of Health.

"The price of health in a malarious district is just 25 cents; the cost of a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills." writes Ella Clayton of Noland, Ark. New Life Pills cleanse gently and impart new life and vigor to the system. 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed at L. Fournier druggist.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, April 21st. 10:30 A. M. Preaching. 11:30 a. m. Sabbath School. 6 p. m. C. E. Meeting. Topic: "Wise ways to read wise books." Mrs. Bertha Winslow is the leader. 7 p. m. Preaching. 7 p. m. Wednesday evening, midweek prayer meeting. You are cordially invited to attend all the meetings.

How a Child's Life was Saved.

G. A. Baker, Carney, Mich., writes: "My little girl caught a cold that lasted over a year. We employed three doctors, none could help her. She got so weak she could not stand. We used Warner's White Wine of Tar. It cured her. Millions of such cases terminate in consumption. For sale at the Central Drug Store."

\$100.00 Reward.

\$100.00 REWARD FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF ANYONE CUTTING AND STEALING TIMBER FROM ANY OF OUR LANDS IN ROSCOMMON OR CRAWFORD COUNTIES, MICHIGAN. REPORT SAME TO CHARLES DEWALK, CO., ATTORNEY OF ROSCOMMON OR MICHIGAN CENTRAL PARK COMPANY, 115 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

The Result of Typhoid Fever.

Mrs. E. Ives, of Coldwater, Mich., says: "Typhoid fever left me with a serious trouble with my throat and lungs. Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup cured me." For sale at the Central Drug Store.

Bitten by a Spider.

Through blood poisoning caused by a spider bite, John Washington of Bostonville, Tex., would have lost his leg, which became a mass of running sores, had he not been persuaded to try Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes: "The first application relieved and four boxes healed all the sores." 25c. Guaranteed at L. Fournier Druggist.

Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Lansing, April 1, 1907. Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Crawford, bid off to the State for taxes of 1903 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands. JAMES B. BRADLEY, Auditor General.

You can identify Alabastine by the trade mark, but you can't fully appreciate all the reasons why you should identify it unless you call at our store and let us show you the Alabastine Portfolio of Price Doublets.

Alabastine is a sanitary wall coating that has been used for years and is the most durable and beautiful of all wall treatments. It is made of pure white Portland cement and is applied with a brush or roller. It is the only wall treatment that will stand the test of time and weather.

Alabastine's Portfolio of Price Doublets shows you the difference between Alabastine and other wall treatments. It shows you that Alabastine is the most economical and durable of all wall treatments. It shows you that Alabastine is the only wall treatment that will stand the test of time and weather.

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1878. 1907.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!
RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,
DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,
SHOES, HARDWARE,
FLOUR, FEED,
LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,
BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

New Waists! New Skirts!

We have just received a new line of Ladies' Skirts and waists in Lawn and Silks, short and long sleeves. New white dress goods in all the latest patterns.

Our Shoe Department.

New Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords, patent and dull leathers.
Men new shoes button or lace, patent, dull and tan leathers.

Men and Boys Clothing.

We carry the latest styles in Mens' and Boys' clothing. Come and examine them, they will surely please you.

A. KRAUS & SON.

Happy Colors

You know that there are colors which signify sadness, others which indicate happiness—but do you ever stop to think how often people are made sad or glad because of the colors?

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

By having your walls decorated with Alabastine you will make them more artistic, more durable, more sanitary, and will make your home a more cheerful place to live in. Let us show you how easy and economical Alabastine is, and how the different tints and stenciled designs can be combined to produce "exactly the effect you want."

SALLING, HANSON CO.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done.

At this office.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 25

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Do not forget Arbor Day.

Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Read Sorenson's new ad.

Dairy butter? Certainly. South Side Market.

FOR SALE—Garland air tight stove. Apply at this office.

Highest market price paid for hides. P. M. BROS.

Just received large shipment of dairy butter at the South Side Market. A Kraus & Son have a new ad in this issue.

A guaranteed gold watch given away absolutely free at Hathaway's.

Read Hathaway's ad and get a gold watch free!

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's.

Avoid using poor paint. Get the guaranteed paint that Sorenson sells.

Edison Photographs cleaned, adjusted and repaired. Rates reasonable. april-2w F. FREELAND.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Read Hathaway's ad, then hunt up your gold jewelry or bring in your watch for clock to be repaired.

Do not neglect the painting of your buildings which are getting rusty. It pays in dollars as well as in looks.

Mrs. L. J. Martin enjoyed a visit from her sister, Mrs. L. J. French of Vassar, over Sunday.

We represent one of the largest good tailoring houses in the country. GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

Free-Michelson has been having a jolly time at home from the University for the short spring vacation.

Buy Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Plant trees, shrubbery and flowers and regrave the lawn, making Grayling the most pleasant village in the state.

Stop and see the gold watch in Hathaway's window to be given away free. Optical work credited on watch contest.

The new spring and summer styles in "Queen Quality" low shoes will delight every woman who appreciates the beautiful in dress.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

If you want old papers for your pantry shelves, or to put under carpets, come and get them, we save exchanges especially for you.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Sunshine in the house makes bliss, but sunshine on the house makes blisters, if isn't painted with Patton's Sun Proof Paint. Sold by Sorenson's.

When your pump needs repairing, please call on H. R. Nelson. Jobs promptly and satisfactorily done, charges reasonable. Leave orders at the creamery, south end of red bridge. april-3w

Fishing Tackle, fresh and new at Fournier's.

A letter from Mrs. Goulet, now of Los Angeles, Cal., says they are enjoying their new home, where they anxiously await the coming of the AVALANCHE, but best of all is the recovery of Mr. Goulet's health.

No deposit required—you pay for your suit only when you get it. GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

The mothers of this town who are responsible for the girls who gad the streets should stop and think what they are doing. These girls are no longer children. They are at the impressionable age. Where will you have their impression come from—from the raft of the street or from home? It is for the mothers of this town to settle the question.

The Virginia Enterprise muses: "A man will play billiards half the night and pay 25 cents a game and drink 15 cent whiskey without expecting any part in the management of the saloon. But if he pays \$1.50 per year for a newspaper—or even if he gets it on the deadhead list—he thinks he ought to have something to say as to its policy."

If you want a Dinner Set absolutely free, call on the store of Selling, Hansen and Company.

The Christian Endeavor will hold their regular business meeting Thursday evening, April 26th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James McEwen. All members are requested to be present as business of importance is to come before the meeting.

Hear Congressman Loud tonight at the opera house.

Pres. Atty. DeWaele of Roscommon, was in the village yesterday on legal business.

It is worth your while to look over our line of Oxfords for street, house and dress wear. GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. McCullough have been enjoying a visit from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cameron of Gaylord, former residents here.

The number of deaths in the state, as reported to the secretary of state for the month of March was 3,621 being 90 more than in February, and exceeding March of last year by 385.

Next Wednesday we can all begin to catch trout. We notice that a good many took a lay off Saturday to get their tackle all ready, and were looking over new hooks and "Bait" at the drug stores.

W. L. Douglas shoes for men in every shape and leather in both Oxfords and high shoes. GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

Congressman Loud of AuSable, will entertain the people of our city with his illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal, in the opera house Thursday evening April 25.

Dr. Montgomery has just bought a 16 horse power traction engine, for use on his Beaver Creek farm. He will cut an immense amount of wood with it, besides doing his threshing, husking etc.

The Old Peoples party of Beaver Creek was postponed to the first Wednesday in May, on account of sickness. Everybody is expected to be present and enjoy themselves at H. E. Moon's on that day.

If you are hard to fit and are in need of a spring and summer suit, call and look our sample books over. GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

Base Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

The J. C. Rockwell Co., of "Colored Troop" appeared at the opera house last week Wednesday evening, and proved themselves to be among the best of their class. The house was crowded, until standing room was at a premium and every body was satisfied with the fun, music and dancing.

By the old Saxon law a maiden and a widow were of different value. The latter could be bought for one-half the sum which the guardian of maid was entitled to demand. A man, therefore, who could not afford to buy a maiden might perhaps be able to purchase a widow.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Charron of Maple Forest are home from their protracted visit at their old home town in Canada. They report an enjoyable time, but the many changes there gave them a homesick feeling and they are glad to be back in their comfortable home in the best part of Michigan.

Sheriff Amidon received a telegram from Roscommon a few nights ago that a man from there was wanted, and before morning he had him in the coop. Sheriff Richardson came up the next day, and took him home with him, we understand the charge was for defrauding a hotel keeper.

A pair of strange fish have been taken from the river near the electric power house. They are about eight inches in length, a half mullet looking head, with three ears on either side and a foot like a crocodile. They have to be seen to be appreciated. No one seems to know what name to give them.

Col. Loud, who has but recently returned from a visit to the Panama Canal Zone, has consented to give his entertaining lecture thereon, illustrated with many stereopticon views, under the auspices of the high school, and everybody is cordially invited to come and hear this instructive address upon this great Isthmian Canal enterprise. As Col. Loud gives his lecture free of cost to us, the entire proceeds will go to our school fund. In the opera house, this evening, admission 25 and 15 cts. Come and fill the house. Do not come later than eight o'clock. The auditorium will be darkened at that time.

The time has come when the question of street improvement should be one of the paramount issues in our village. The value of the gravel from the south part of the county is fully proven by a years use on the principal streets, and Michigan Avenue should be completed this year by having the grade completed and the street covered from curb to curb and the streets most used given a road bed the same as the Avenue has had for the past year. It will cost a little money, but will be a good investment for the village. And while that work is being done here, the township commissioner should be arranging for permanent improvement of the highways leading into the country.

He had been calling on the young lady for many moons but being rather backward, his suit progressed slowly. Finally the dear girl decided it was up to her to start something, so the next time he called, she pointed to the flower in his coat and said, "I'll give you a kiss for that rose." A large peashooter bluish played tag over the countenance of the young man, but he swapped. Then he grabbed his hat and fell over the family dog, and started to leave the room. "Why, where are you going?" she asked in surprise. "To the florists for more roses," he explained. And further deposed sayeth not.—Ez.

School Notes.

Fred Rasmussen was absent from school last week.

Work in electricity is being done by the physics class.

Bessie Ayers has left school and is teaching in the Ingerson school.

Laura and Bessie Failing are again at their desks after a week's absence.

Our reading table is proving very popular. Thanks to the board of education.

Elizabeth Salling has returned from Standish, and will take up the twelfth grade here and finish in June.

Don't fail to hear Congressman George Loud in his illustrated lecture Thursday night. Price twenty-five cents secures a reserved seat, any part of the house.

Miss Ocella Pooler, the reader, comes to Grayling highly recommended. Several of our people vouch for her ability. This entertainment will be given in the opera house, Saturday evening, April 27.

The high school is about to contract for a lecture course for next winter. The leading numbers are as follows: "The Legends of the Orchestra" from Detroit, consisting of 20 ladies; "Capt. Jack Crawford, the scout"; "The Kalmancers," male quartet; and "Rev. Payne," illustrated lecture.

Sts. are being taken to place on high school on the approved list. A member of the committee from Ann Arbor was in Grayling last week and assured us that if certain conditions were complied with, there will be no trouble in getting the standing of our school raised.

Communication.

Judge P. O. Mich., April 22, 1907.

EDITOR OF THE AVALANCHE.

DEAR SIR:—I wish you would give me a little space in your paper this week, as I wish to say a few words to the people of Crawford county, on the good road question.

Now, if anybody don't believe what I say let them come and see for themselves. Farmers that have lived east of Grayling for the past 30 years, have no better roads now as what they were when they first settled in Crawford county, at that time it was through the woods where ever you could get through with a team and wagon. The roads laid out by the townships have all grown up with jack-pine and brush, which the highway commissioners have neglected to cut out of the way. At the present time, there is not a road out of Grayling, down the river that is safe for public travel.

Now this certainly will be a boom for Crawford county, when the fishing season opens up, with people from all over the United States to travel over the road. They will surely tell their neighbors about the beautiful roads in Crawford county, on their return home.

This is only a fair sample of the roads throughout the county.

You may try to settle up Crawford county all you like, but you can never do it unless you go at it right. Fix up the roads, then you will have no trouble to get settlers in the county. I know it to be a fact that hundreds of good men that would have bought land and made a home for themselves and family, if there had been any prospects for roads to haul their produce to market. It is only a reckless and shiftless way of doing business. "What one man will do for the county, ten are ready to undo."

I could bring to light many facts, that most of the people of the county don't think of. I have lived here all of my life, and have seen just how it has been conducted. It certainly is time to stop such proceeding, and start on the right path and build good roads throughout the county.

Just take a drive down the river and see the condition the road is in on the north side of the river, you will then say a good road is needed.

Yours truly, WM. G. FELDHAUSER.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Leon Tromble, died Thursday night, April 18, at the home of her son Charles Tromble.

She was a pioneer of Michigan, born at Detroit, April 15, 1836, coming to Bay City in 1838, and residing there until seven years ago, when she came to this village.

She leaves to mourn her loss two sons, Chas. L. and William J. Tromble, three sisters, Mrs. T. J. McClellan, Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Geo. Robinson, and two brothers, C. F. Marsor of Cleveland and O. A. Marsor of Bay City, from whose home the funeral was held Sunday afternoon and the interment in St. Patrick's cemetery of that city.

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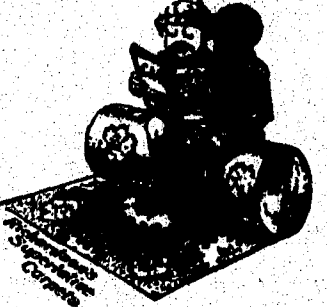
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CARPETS OF QUALITY!

COMBINATION OF COLORS

Get a carpet that can be depended on to give wear and hold colors, quality must also be considered when selecting carpets. We sell Carpets of quality.



Every kind we guarantee to be the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price. Come and Look Over Our Samples.

A Correct Formula

is what makes Patton's Sun Proof Paint what it is. Every one painting their house with this paint is buying safe.

The paint of today is Patton's Sun Proof Paint. The paint of the future will be Patton's Sun Proof Paint. For five long years will we guarantee this paint to give Satisfactory wear.

Come let us sign you a Guarantee.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

USE

SLEEPY EYE FLOUR

Superior to any other Brand.

CONNINE & CO.

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Drink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

An Elegant 15 Jewel Guaranteed

GOLD WATCH

given away absolutely free!

To the person receiving the largest number of votes in this contest.

For each 25 cents purchase you will be given a ticket; \$1.00 four tickets etc., to be credited to yourself or friend. Each ticket entitles you to one vote.

As soon as a certain number of tickets have been disposed of, the one having the highest number of votes will receive the watch Absolutely Free. A committee will report highest vote each week.

NOW is the time to buy that watch or clock, chain, ring, bracelet, or silverware.

Bring in your repair work and help yourself or friend to get the watch You have been intending to have your eyes fitted, DO IT NOW.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

A Bargain

FOR OUR

Subscribers

The New Idea

Woman's Magazine

AND The Crawford Avalanche

Both, One Year for Only \$1.50

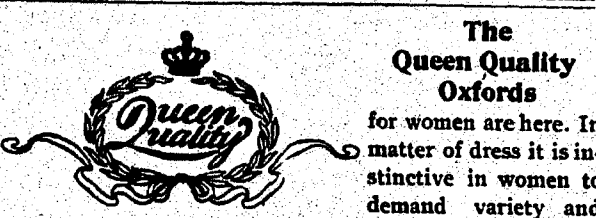
The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps. Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion photos, some in color. These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.

BOYS

Confirmation Suits.

Our spring line of Boys Suits surpasses anything we have ever before shown. A large variety in the latest patterns and colors. We wish to call every Boys' Mothers attention to our new suits. Every suit has an extra pair of pants and cap of same material. It is a common fact, that a boy will wear out at least two pair of pants to one coat. The extra pair of pants will cost you no more than a regular two-piece suit.

The line is now complete, and the earlier you come the better the selection.



The Queen Quality Oxfords for women are here. In matter of dress it is instinctive in women to demand variety and newness. That the Queen Quality makers have caught the secret of appealing to this feminine instinct the tremendous and constantly increasing popularity of the Queen Quality Shoe most certainly proves. No other ready-made shoe can give you the precise beautiful fit you get in Queen Quality.

Summer Clothes for Men.

It may seem a little early to stock up on your Summer Clothes but a week, or even two or three weeks earlier, not only gives you a chance of being better fitted, but also gives you a large selection of materials.

Our intire line is now in, including Suits, Top-Coats: Shoes, and Oxfords, Dress-Shirts and Negligee Shirts, Neckwear and Hats and Caps.

AN EXTRA PAIR OF PANTS AND CAP

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

N. J. OLSON PROPRIETOR

"The Best Drugs."

"Fishing Tackles

Thats fit for

FISHING"

We have the best of everything that the Fishermen need.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

Fire Insurance

Cheap Freight Rates to all Western Points.

ROLLA W. BRINK, Agent

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Spring Tonic

And Blood Purifier.

Spring is the most seasonable time of the year to take Blood Purifiers. Our Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, combined with the Iodide of Potassium and Iodide of Iron can not be excelled as a Spring Tonic and Blood Purifier.

100 Doses for one Dollar.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CHICAGO, ILL., MICHIGAN

ITALIANS SAVE TRAIN

LABORERS PREVENT TERRIBLE WRECK IN CONNECTICUT.

Wiper Is Stopped When Within Ten Feet of Street Excavation—Three Wealthy Men Convicted of Land Frauds in Omaha.

The east-bound New York-Boston express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad narrowly escaped plunging into a twenty-foot ditch while passing through East Hartford, Conn., only the timely warning of members of a gang of Italian track laborers averting the accident. The main street grade crossing is in process of elimination, the tracks being raised ten feet and the street lowered the same distance. The east-bound tracks had been torn up at this point and a flagman stationed there to warn trains. He is said to have left his post unguarded. The express was approaching at a high speed when the Italians, becoming aware of the situation, rushed down the track and flagged the train, which was brought to a stop ten feet from the excavation.

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in Principal Leagues.

Principal Leagues.							
NATIONAL LEAGUE.							
W.		L.		W.		L.	
Chicago	5	1	Philadelphia	4	2		
New York	5	2	Pittsburg	3	3		
Boston	3	4	St. Louis	3	5		
Cincinnati	3	4	Brooklyn	1	5		
—							
AMERICAN LEAGUE.							
W.		L.		W.		L.	
Chicago	6	3	Boston	3	4		
Cleveland	4	2	Detroit	3	4		
New York	4	2	Washington	2	4		
Philadelphia	4	3	St. Louis	2	6		

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Indianapolis...	4	0	Milwaukee...	1	4
Louisville...	3	0	St. Paul...	1	4
Columbus...	4	1	Minneapolis...	0	5
Toledo.....	4	1	Kansas City...	0	2

WESTERN LEAGUE.

W. L.		W. L.	
Denver.....	3	1 Omaha.....	2
Des Moines..	2	2 Sioux City..	2
Lincoln.....	2	2 Pueblo.....	0

CONVICTED OF LAND FRAUDS.

Three Wealthy Men Found Guilty by Jury in Omaha.

Thomas M. Huntington, A. B. Todd and Fred Hoyt were convicted in the United States Court in Omaha on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government of about half a million acres of public lands in Nebraska and Colorado. The verdict was rendered after a trial lasting three days. The jury found the three men guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government of about half a million acres of public lands in Nebraska and Colorado. The verdict was rendered after a trial lasting three days. The jury found the three men guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government of about half a million acres of public lands in Nebraska and Colorado.

FIND A MODERN VALJEAN.

Escaped Convict, for Years a Respected Citizen, Is Arrested.

William January, who escaped from the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., nine years ago after serving three years of a five-year sentence for robbing a postoffice, was arrested in Kansas City. He had lived in Kansas City for the past eight years under the name of Charles W. Anderson. He had married, reared a family and was respected.

Youth Sent to Reformatory.

John Gunderson, who confessed to the robbery of the Northern Express Company's office in St. Paul by holding up Fred Zimmerman, a clerk, compelling the latter to hand over a package of money containing \$25,000, has been sentenced to the St. Cloud reformatory. Less than three days elapsed from the commission of the robbery to the sentence of the court.

Question Mrs. Eddy's Sanity.

Examination of the mental condition of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy has been demanded by counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit for an accounting of her property in a letter made public at Concord, N. H., to which counsel for the defense have made no reply.

Priests for Bank Conspirators.

Former Judge Abner Smith, president of Gustave F. Surrow, vice president, and Jerome V. Pierce, cashier of the defunct Bank of America, have been found guilty in Chicago of conspiracy and consigned to the penitentiary.

Not Immune from Earthquakes.

Sir Robert S. Ball, the noted astronomer, declared in an interview in New York that while there never have been indications of earthquakes there, that city might be shaken at any moment.

D. A. B. Chooses President.

Mrs. Donald McLean has been re-elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the congress in Washington, but the bitter fight has left scars.

Divorced and Weds Former Husband.

Mrs. Elizabeth Branstetter of Havlock, Neb., was granted a divorce in court and at once married A. J. Young, from whom she was divorced twenty years ago.

Bride Weighs 175; Groom 83.

Fred Whitehead, aged 21, of Pittsburg and Miss Fannie Donovan of Chicago, aged 37, secured a marriage license in Marion, Ohio. Whitehead is only 44 inches tall and weighs but 83 pounds. His bride is the same height, but weighs 175 pounds.

Indicted for Ice Combine.

The grand jury which adjourned a day or two ago returned secret indictments against the members of the ice combine in Columbus, Ohio, on the ground that they had conspired in restraint of trade.

Speech by Secretary Root.

Secretary Root in a speech before the American Society of International Law at Washington declared there never was the slightest danger of war with Japan in connection with the recent dispute over the right of orientals to be admitted to the public schools of San Francisco.

Mrs. Holman Justifies Herself.

Mrs. Charles J. Holman of Pittsburg, mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, has issued a long statement in her own defense, in which she declares she would have killed Stanford White herself had she known the truth.

LIGHTS BAD; GUNS ARE USELESS.

Coast Defenses Inadequately Equipped, Says Army Man.

A statement from the commander of the artillery district of Boston that night exercises in connection with the approaching joint drills of the Massachusetts and the regular coast artillery men next July will be impossible for lack of searchlights, has caused something of a sensation in military circles in Washington. It appears that the success of the defensive work of the great fortifications in Boston harbor is entirely dependent upon the operation of three searchlights, two being twenty-four inches and one thirty-six inches in diameter. These lights are declared by artillerymen at the War Department to be ridiculously inadequate in view of the fact that the present standard coast defense searchlight is sixty inches in diameter. Gen. Murray, chief of artillery, estimates that at the present rate of equipment, more than seven years must elapse before all our coast defenses can be supplied with enough of the sixty-inch lights to comply with the demands of modern military and naval defense.

ROBS STAGE OF \$28,000.

Long Bandit Makes Rich Hunt in Desolate Spot in Montana.

The stage running between Malta and Zortman, Mont., was held up the other night by a lone bandit and a sum estimated at about \$28,000 is said to have been secured. The robbery was committed during the Little Rockies with a consignment of money to pay the wages of the miners at the Zortman mines. The robber obtained five or six hours' start of a posse, mounted upon the fastest horses to be had, which left Malta immediately upon receipt of word of the hold-up. The location is in a particularly lonely spot in the mountains, affording every opportunity for the hold-up, and the bandit. One man commanding the trail there could almost hold a half-dozen men at bay for hours. Some member of "Kid" Curry's gang of train robbers and horse thieves is suspected of the hold-up. Six years ago the Curry gang held up a Great Northern train in the vicinity of Malta, securing \$43,000. Many of the associates of Curry still live in northern Montana.

HEAVY SNOW IS COSTLY.

Nebraska and Missouri Covered, and Ruin of Fruit Crop Reported.

Five inches of snow fell Wednesday night and continued during the following forenoon. The fall was general over eastern Nebraska and is the heaviest known in April for many years. The extent of damage is not known. In some counties along the southern and central lines, peaches, plums and berries are said to have been ruined almost entirely, while other growers and dealers report that fruit was not far enough advanced to become seriously damaged. In grain fields it is believed the snow will kill all the green crops which have been threatened the winter. The central portion of the States is covered with snow. In Nebraska, the snow is reported to be from six to eight inches deep on the level. Snow fell in St. Joseph, Mo., on several days, apparently ruining such fruit as escaped the late frosts.

DEATH ENTANGLES PROPERTY.

Litigation Probable Over Bohraugh Estate at Ottawa, Kan.

Col. S. B. Bohraugh, one of the wealthiest citizens of Ottawa, Kan., died at Exeter Springs, Mo. The death raises the question of what disposition will be made of his estate, as proved lines are pending to decide whether or not Col. Bohraugh was of sound mind. He left a will in which large bequests are given to Baker university, Baldwin Kansas, Bethany hospital and the First Methodist church of Ottawa, but after the execution of the will he decided practically all of his property to members of the family of his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. P. Hubbard.

IMMIGRATION INCREASE NOTED.

Over Half a Million Foreigners Land Within Six Months.

According to a statement issued by the bureau of immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor the total immigration to the United States from all countries for the six months ending with March last aggregated 530,137 persons, which is an increase of 75,821 over the period in 1903. The number of immigrants from Russia was 103,324, being an increase of 21,431 over the corresponding period in 1903.

Red Hats for America in June.

The Rome correspondent of the London Standard says that Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, S. D., has been positively assured by the Vatican that the Pope at the next consistory, which it is understood will be held in June, will satisfy the aspirations of the Roman Catholics in the United States and will create at least one and perhaps two American cardinals.

Earthquake Cause Panic in Chili.

The Puyehue volcano in the province of Valdivia, Chile, is in violent eruption, the phenomenon being accompanied by awful subterranean rumblings, earthquakes, inky darkness, a noisy electrical display, ashes and boiling water. Torrents of lava have set fire to the surrounding forests and the people and cattle are fleeing in terror.

Toledo to Have Women Police.

Toledo, Ohio, is to have a staff of women policemen. This was decided by the board of public service. The women police will be detailed at the various parks to look after wayward children who frequent them at night. While they will be vested with full police authority they will be under the control of the juvenile court.

Big Gift by Rockefeller.

Announcement is made that the American Baptist Missionary Union has been assured by John D. Rockefeller that this year he stands ready to contribute \$200,000. Of the sum promised \$125,000 is for general missionary work, while \$75,000 is to be used for buildings.

Guilt of Giving Rebates.

The Wisconsin Central railroad and two of its officials in the freight department were found guilty in Minneapolis of giving rebates. There were seventeen counts against each of the three.

Kahn Is Declared Innocent.

A verdict of acquittal in the case against Julius Kahn, formerly president of the Cash Buyers' Union First National Co-operative Society has been ordered by Federal Judge Anderson in Chicago.

Fatal Earthquake in Mexico.

Two cities were wiped out and 500 persons are reported killed by an earthquake which devastated a large part of the Republic of Mexico.

COMMERCE OF WORLD

UNITED STATES A PROMINENT FACTOR IN TRADE.

This Country Provides 14 Per Cent of Imports of Other Nations—Children Viciously Spread Rats Over Large District.

The international commerce of the world now exceeds \$20,000,000,000, of which \$13,000,000,000 is in imports and \$12,500,000,000 in exports, according to a statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington. Of the imports of countries other than the United States, 14.13 per cent is drawn from this country, and of their exports 9.54 per cent is sent here. These figures include only domestic products exported, and not foreign colonial merchandise brought into the country and re-exported. Total imports of countries other than the United States are given as \$12,513,143,000, and the share of these imports drawn from the United States is \$1,708,338,000, or 14.37 per cent. Exports of countries other than the United States are given at \$10,778,449,000, and the share sent to the United States at \$1,031,112,000, or 9.57 per cent.

PUTS MAIL ABOVE THE MILITIA.

Postoffice Department Decides Emergency Measure to Keep Mails Running.

That the duty of the government of postoffice clerks and carriers who are members of militia companies is paramount to that of their military service, except at critical times, is the decision of First Assistant Postmaster General Hitzcock regarding the employees of the postoffice at Lorain, Ohio, on strike duty with Company B of the Ohio National Guard. The postmaster accordingly has been notified to have Capt. A. F. Gove and Sergt. Phinney either return to work immediately or resign their positions. An investigation into affairs at Lorain led the department to the conclusion that no such crisis exists as to warrant the granting of leave of absence to those members of the postoffice doing militia duty. Two of the four postal employees at Lorain who went out on strike duty returned to work in response to the demand of the postmaster, but Capt. Gove and Sergt. Phinney have declined to do so.

VOLCANO RUINS BIG DISTRICT.

Puyehue in Chile Spouts Destruction and Earthquakes Complete Havoc.

The volcano Puyehue, in the province of Valdivia, Chile, is in active eruption, and now craters have opened. The loss in the neighboring country are enormous and the inhabitants are panic-stricken. Showers of hot ashes are falling and there are continued earthquake shocks accompanied by subterranean explosions. Absolute darkness would prevail but for the light from several fires over an extent of six miles. A great number of cattle have been killed near Lake Tanco. Several bridges which carried drinking water for the people have been destroyed. The roads are impassable in all directions. The government has sent assistance.

China Opposes Famine Relief.

The famine relief committee at Shanghai is feeling 40,000 persons, and will continue to feel about that number until June. Grain is arriving daily. Thirty thousand men are employed on work provided by the relief committee, principally at Tsing-tang. The official description is being placed in the way of the relief work, on the plea that China herself proposes to undertake these measures.

Dr. O. C. Haugh Electrocuted.

Dr. Oliver C. Haugh was electrocuted shortly after midnight Friday morning in the Ohio penitentiary. Up to the last he continued apparently indifferent to his fate. Dr. Haugh was convicted of murdering his mother, father and brother, and then attempting their lives by setting fire to their home in Dayton in November, 1902.

Muskrat Bandit Gets \$25,000.

One of the boldest and most successful robbers in St. Paul for many years occurred Tuesday night, when a clerk in the Union Trust Company, the Northern Express Company was held up at the point of a pistol, compelled to open the safe and take therefrom a package containing \$25,000 in currency, with which the robber made his escape.

Colored Woman Found Slain.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, colored, 25 years old, was found murdered in a rooming house at 1508 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Her head had been almost severed with a hatchet and her body bore several deep knife wounds. Detectives arrested Otto J. Johnson, colored, 27 years old, Johnson and the murdered woman had been living together.

Town Consumed by Flames.

Between 500 and 600 people were rendered homeless by a fire which swept the town of Westwego, near New Orleans. In all forty-two buildings, including a Presbyterian church, the town hall, the post office and a number of stores were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with only about \$4,000 of insurance.

Wreckers Open Switch.

Three men were killed and one probably fatally injured at Chenevix, La., on the Texas and Pacific railroad, when a west-bound passenger train plunged into a switch thought to have been left open by train wreckers. The wreckage caught fire, and the mail car, baggage and express car and two passenger coaches were burned.

St. Paul Police Capture Suspect.

The St. Paul police have arrested John Gunderson on the charge of having held up Fred Zimmerman, a clerk in the Northern Express Company's office, and having robbed the office safe of a package containing \$25,000. The police say Gunderson has not confessed.

Printer Strangles in Bed.

Edward C. Wagner, a printer of Newark and Cleveland, Ohio, was found dead in bed, having strangled to death from a hemorrhage. He was writing for papers to admit him to the printers' home at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Noted Singer Weds Ex-Cowboy.

That Ellen Beach Yaw, the famous singer, and Vera Goldwater, a young lawyer of Boston, were secretly married several days ago has become known. The wedding is the outcome of a romance which began years ago in Arizona.

China Keeps Coolies Home.

The emigration of Chinese coolies from their own country to Panama and Colombia as laborers is not desired by the Chinese government, according to mail agents received in Washington.

GRAFT IN 'FRISCO.

Municipal Rotterdom of California City Vicious Black.

Not since the famous trial of Boss Tweed and his ring of boodlers in New York, in the early seventies, has there been such a remarkable prosecution of political boodlers as in San Francisco now, according to reports from the Golden Gate City.

Those who take an extreme religious view of mundane conditions are saying that San Francisco was destroyed because the Almighty could not long suffer its sinful state. America is not unfamiliar with municipal rottenness, but, according to a San Francisco cor-



ABRAHAM REPP.

respondent, there is no other page in the history of boodles so black as that which Prosecuting Attorney Heney has unfolded. Graft in the Golden Gate City has been wholesale, limited by nothing; it has included anything and everything out of which a dollar could be squeezed. The grafters overlooked nothing, spared nothing, apparently feared nothing. From dive-keeper to corporation official, from the brothel to the brownstone front—there lay the course of graft. Nothing was too little to be accepted as tribute. When Heney started on the trail of corruption the first men to be indicted were Schmitz and Repp. Next came Chief of Police Dinn, and others who

SCHMITZ' OLD HOME.

AT 735 RUSSELL STREET.



MAJOR SCHMITZ.

FORMER HOME OF SCHMITZ AND HIS PRESENT RESIDENCE.

have been indicted include two of the city's wealthy capitalists and sixteen supervisors. The investigators are not thorough either.

On an income of \$6,000 a year Mayor Eugene F. Schmitz has been able to live like a millionaire. He has furnished a \$50,000 miniature palace with furniture, art treasures and draperies valued at more than the cost price of the building he now calls home. Then he has a \$7,500 automobile fit for his Majesty King Edward VII. He has butlers and valets and chambermaids and chauffeurs and other menials to come and go at his beck and call. And all on \$6,000 a year. Then there was that trip to Europe. It cost something.

Besides spending \$151,000 when only a visible \$46,500 going, he still has money in the banks, a few bundles of negotiable securities and a little bunch of real estate that would trouble a working man to pay taxes on. The wonder is, "Where did it all come from?" San Francisco's grand jury is trying to uncover the answer.

Rudolph Spockley, who is backing the prosecution in the graft investigation at San Francisco with his fortune, has guaranteed a fund of \$100,000, or more if necessary, and contributions to this fund from other citizens are being received daily.

Heart Movements Photographed.

A report from London states that scientists have succeeded by the combined use of the X rays and cinematograph, in taking photographs of the actual movements of the internal organs, like the heart and lungs, and these movements can be reproduced on a screen after the manner of moving pictures. Medical men believe that this will prove of great value in diagnosing doubtful cases of lung and heart disease.

Catholic Hierarchy Meets.

The Catholic archbishops of the United States held their annual meeting at Washington in the new \$100,000 mansion presented by them to Mrs. Falconio, the papal delegate. A request from New York to erect a Catholic hall at Cornell was denied, as it was deemed necessary to concentrate all efforts in developing the Catholic university by affiliating with Catholic colleges and high schools.

Gov. Campbell of Texas Signed the Bill.

passed by the Legislature forbidding the operation of bucket shops or cotton exchanges for the sale of futures in Texas.

DEATH TRAIL GROWS.

Mexican Earthquake Known to Have Affected Wide Territory.

Late news from the area of destruction in the recent Mexican earthquake shows that the devastation wrought was greater than at first supposed. Besides the destruction of the cities of Chilpancingo and Chilapa it is now reported that the city of Tixtla, between the two cities above named and containing about the same population as Chilpancingo, was also leveled to the ground, and messengers from the coast who have reached Chilpancingo say that the towns of Ayutla and Ometepe have been wiped off the map. Ayutla is one of the most historic towns in the republic.

Ometepe is farther south, near the boundary line of the States of Guerrero and Oaxaca. It is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants and it is feared that the loss of life may be heavier than at Ayutla. That is a town thirty miles west of Chilpancingo and near the border line of the State of Oaxaca, is also reported to have been wiped out. The report from Chilpancingo says that the whole of the west coast from Acapulco south to Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminal of the Tehuantepec National railway, Mexico's new transcontinental road, which was opened with elaborate ceremonies last January by President Diaz, has been badly damaged.

It is reported that Acapulco is partly submerged from the great waves which dashed over the breakwaters. Although no breath of wind was stirring on the night of the first shock, when the earth began to tremble, the sea was lashed into a fury and as the shocks continued the harbor took on the appearance of a typhoon-swept ocean.

Devastation wrought by the earthquakes is much greater than at first reported. Many more than 200 are believed to be dead. Reports summarize the damage as follows:

City.		Population.		Damage.		Lives lost.	
Chilpancingo	8,000	In ruins.	33	Chilapa	4,000	In ruins.	14
Tixtla	5,000	Destroyed.	12	Ayutla	Small	Destroyed.	Unknown
Ometepe	4,000	Destroyed.	Unknown	Tehuantepec	Small	Destroyed.	Unknown
Acapulco	6,000	Partly submerged.	Unknown				

Hypnotic Treatment a Success.

Dr. John D. Quackenbush, specialist in nervous and mental diseases, hypnotist and student of psychic phenomena, recently made public the details of a series of interesting experiments which he has been conducting on wayward girls from the New Jersey home for girls at Trenton.

The patient is first put into a sleep induced by talking in a monotone. This

JOURNEY OF A TREE ROOT.

Eucalyptus Seeds Shoots Up Over a Wall to a Sewer.

From Santa Barbara, Cal., there comes a story of a most interesting freak of vegetable life which is strictly vouched for.

Through a certain garden there ran, some years ago, a sewer made of redwood timber. This sewer was again caused by an outside sewer. Across the sewer there was built a brick wall many feet high, and in such a way that it was pierced by the inner sewer, which it inclosed tightly, while the outer sewer ended abruptly against the wall.

The outside sewer casing had in course of time decayed and a eucalyptus tree, standing some sixty feet away, had taken advantage of this and sent one of its roots to the coveted spot in as direct a line as possible.

Here the root entered the outside sewer and followed its course as far as it could. At last it came to the wall, which shut off its course, and it could go no farther, the inside sewer being perfectly tight.

But on the other side of the wall the sewer and its double casing continued, and this eucalyptus tree evidently knew how to get there.

Some three feet high in the brick wall there was a little hole an inch or two in diameter, and this the eucalyptus tree was aware of, as its big root began to climb the dry wall and face the sun and wind until it found the hole, through which it descended on the other side and entered the sewer again and followed it along as formerly.

How did the tree know of the hole in the wall? How did it know that the sewer was on the other side? How could it direct the root to go and find the place with such precision? The roots of any plant grow always and unerringly in the direction of its food, just as the eucalyptus tree did.

FREE FEET IN CHINA.

Eleven years have passed since Mrs. Archibald Little started a movement in China for the abolition of the custom of footbinding among women. They have been eleven years of tremendous labor and of the overcoming of obstacles and prejudice; but now, says the North China Herald, when Mrs. Little is going away from the Orient, she is able to leave the work in the hands of a strong and growing organization of the natives themselves, called the Anti-footbinding Society.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Little held a series of meetings at Wushih. This was formerly a most conservative place, where she despaired of getting hold of the people, but it is now a leader in the movement.

She attempted first to speak at a popular resort near town, where a hall had been engaged for her, but the hostility of the native men to such a foreign lady drew such a crowd that she could not speak. The next day, however, she went to Mr. Ho's girls' school, where the local Anti-footbinding Society had gathered six hundred women and girls.

Right in front of her were two stylishly dressed Chinese women who thrust their bound feet well out in front, to be seen and gazed at delightedly when they saw they had caught her eye; but these members of the "old school" were soon put down by the rallying of the hundreds of school-girls who marched proudly on undecomposed feet. Mothers with great pride brought their baby daughters to show that the children's feet were not deformed, and a crowd of men to whom Mrs. Little was introduced by a well-known native physician applauded her and her work.

At another school in Wushih Mrs. Little was hailed as eagerly, and had to say words of consolation to ease some of the less fortunate pupils whose bound feet, suddenly becoming conspicuous, were hidden painfully under the benches on which the pupils sat.

As she came away from the old stronghold of conservatism and looked back from the train of the new railway—a railway owned and run by Chinamen—Mrs. Little saw the old pagoda overlooking the town now falling in ruin. In the foreground was an immense cotton factory, built and owned by Chinamen, in which thousands of Chinese women and girls are working. Not far from it was a flour-mill, also owned by Chinamen, who were rebuilding and enlarging it.

As she looked from them to the old pagoda, Mrs. Little smiled with the consciousness of having seen a great work well established; for it did not seem as if the old pagoda, emblem of all that is past, would ever be restored, or another erected in its place.

A Fairly Big Fish.

Paddy had been telling the story of a big pike he caught, too big to get into the boat, so that he had to be towed behind (with the gaff in it, it must be understood). Then followed this dialogue: "What weight, Paddy?" "Divil a know I know, but he was an sjous maste." "Was that the biggest you ever saw, Paddy?" Then Paddy gave a description of the biggest he ever saw. "What weight, Paddy?" "Sorra a bit I know. He was a terror." "How big, Paddy?" "Sure, I can't tell to a foot or two, but a man could walk down his throat." On this incredulity, but Paddy clinched the matter and silenced all controversy by adding, "Wid his hat on."—Angler's Evening.

Called Her Bliat.

"Yes, this

RETURN of the MORMONS



From three States come reports of the proposed return of the Mormons to the upper Mississippi valley, where they held forth sixty years ago. Not only are missionaries being sent back to Missouri, Illinois and Iowa from Utah to carry on the awakening of Mormonism in the States which once attempted by force of arms to stamp it out, but the Utah branch of the church is acquiring property rights and officially recognizing the historic places which have been ignored before.

Sometime ago the Utah Mormon elders of the northern and southern Illinois and Iowa conference held their annual meeting in the old Mormon stronghold of Nauvoo, Ill., from whence their fathers had been driven by force of arms sixty years ago. The Utah Mormons revisited the site of the original temple and of Joseph Smith's historic house and fraternized with the sons of the men who had persecuted him.

Still more recently the Utah Mormons, twenty-one in number, made a pilgrimage to Carthage, Ill., and purchased the old jail in which the founder of the church, Joseph Smith, and his brother, Hiram, had been killed. Whether the jail is to remain simply a shrine for pilgrimages or is to be converted into a modern tabernacle has not yet been disclosed. Utah Mormons in large numbers have recently revisited places in Lee County, Iowa, Garden Grove and Kanesville, in the Western part of the State, where the original Mormons settled after being driven out of Nauvoo, and before going en masse across the plains to Salt Lake City.

In Missouri, Illinois and Iowa more Mormon proselyting has been carried on in the past year than ever before. There is a general awakening of interest in the places which once knew Mormonism, but stamped it out. No attempt is being made to return secretly. The deed to the Carthage jail property reads: "To Joseph F. Smith, in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, residing in the city and county of Salt Lake, in the State of Utah."

The Nauvoo reunion was remarkable in many ways. It was the first official revisiting of the first great stronghold of Mormonism. Seventy elders were in attendance for three days, were given the freedom of the quaint old town and "had a fine spiritual and social time" on the testimony of a Nauvoo newspaper.

In Iowa the revival of interest has been especially marked. Iowa is the headquarters of the monogamous branch of Mormonism headed by Joseph Smith, a son of the original prophet and seer. The two branches of the church are at enmity, but on the occasion of the recent fair in Lamoni, where many valuable records of the Iowa church were destroyed, sincere expressions of sympathy were received from the Utah branch. Valuable papers handed down from Joseph Smith I. to his son, Joseph Smith II., and intended for transmission on to Frederick Smith, the future head of the Iowa and Missouri Latter-Day Saints, were destroyed.

Early Mormonism. This revival of interest in Mormonism and the apparent coming together in a friendly feeling of the Utah and the Missouri valley branches of the church founded by Joseph Smith serves to recall the story of Mormon settlement and occupation in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa more than a half century ago, the persecutions of the time which drove the Mormons westward, and that remarkable heira across the plains of 10,000 people which is one of the most romantic and unusual pictures in the panorama of American history.

The first attempt to found a colony of the followers of Joseph Smith, after his remarkable discovery in New York of the sacred tablets and the glasses by which to translate them, was made at Kirksland, Ohio, with the aid of Sidney Rigdon, an eloquent preacher of the Christian, or Campbellite, church. On April 6, 1830, these two men organized the church of Latter-Day Saints.

Then came the epochal revelation to Joseph Smith. The Mormons were commanded to found a colony in the far west and build a temple in this New Jerusalem.

A location was chosen in the vicinity of Independence, Mo., and there the devout converts strong in their faith, moved. A large tract of land was secured, houses were built, farms opened and the foundation laid for the temple. But while Missouri was a New Jerusalem to the Mormons, Missouri did not yearn for the company of the religious enthusiasts. The citizens of the western part of the State became intensely hostile to the new sect, and finally a large mob gathered, attacked its printing office and other buildings, and flogged some of the Mormon leaders.

Driven from Missouri. Matters finally became so bad that Governor Boggs called out the State militia and volunteers, 5,000 strong, under Gen. J. B. Clark, with orders "to exterminate the Mormons or drive them beyond the borders of the State." Little time was lost in obeying the instructions. A large number of the

Mormon leaders were arrested, their families driven from their homes at the point of the bayonets and the entire Independence colony hurriedly sent destitute out upon the bleak prairie, without even tents to protect them from the driving storms. The rivers and creeks were unbridged and filled with floating ice; the snow was deep, impeding progress. Many of the Mormons were killed, others desperately wounded, families were separated, women and children sick and dying for want of food, shelter and proper care. The oxen, which were the outcasts' only teams, died of starvation. Disease and death claimed daily victims. This was in November, 1833. The plight of the Mormon outcasts was pitiable.

Quitting Ohio voluntarily and being driven out of Missouri, the Mormons straggled across the Mississippi river and the Missouri boundary line into Illinois and Iowa. Some of them settled in Lee County, Iowa, near the present site of Keokuk and Montrose, but the larger number crossed over into Illinois, erecting temporary shelter for the winter. Across the Mississippi from Montrose was the little town of Commerce, started by New York speculators; this the Mormon refugees purchased, changing its name to Nauvoo. Joseph Smith, their prophet, came from imprisonment in Missouri, and pronounced Nauvoo the official seat of the church. Nauvoo soon became quite a city, famous all over America and in foreign lands.

Evil Days for Nauvoo. An alleged revelation, in 1843, permitting a plurality of wives, raised a storm of indignation in the surrounding settlements. It became bruited about, moreover, that the Mormons were harboring criminals and violating State and federal laws. Clashes and riots followed and the situation quickly became as bad in Illinois as it had been in Missouri.

Finally, Gov. Ford, of Illinois, ordered out the State militia and also sent a force of ten men to Nauvoo to arrest Smith and his leading followers, assuring them they would be given a speedy and impartial trial. Protection from violence also was guaranteed.

Joseph Smith and his council surrendered and were taken to the Hancock jail, at Carthage, June 23, 1844. Smith is said to have had a premonition concerning his fate, predicting that he would be "murdered in cold blood." He and his brother were booked on a charge of treason.

Following the incarceration of the Mormon leaders, Gov. Ford disbanded all but three companies of the militia, leaving one to guard the prisoners, and sending the others to Nauvoo. The slight guard over the Carthage jail decided the most reckless opponents of Mormonism to make an attack. About 150 blackened their faces and assembled at Carthage about 5 p. m. on June 27, 1844. Here they learned that only eight of the soldiers were actually on guard at the jail. This little detachment made no resistance when the jail was stormed. Hiram Smith was shot dead. A few minutes later Joseph, the prophet, fired his revolver and succeeded in wounding four of the assailants, but when he sought to escape through a window was killed by the mob below.

These troublous times soon gave way to worse. The conflicts between the Mormons and their opponents being almost continual. Finally the futility of trying to remain where they were was borne in on the Mormons. In the fall of 1845 they began to dispose of their property and prepared to emigrate westward into Iowa.

Everyone feels free to steal an apple from a farmer's wagon.

The trail of the Mormons across Iowa could be followed for years by the graves that marked the pathway of their journey through Van Buren, David, Appanoose, Decatur and Union counties. More than 400 men, women and children who died from the effects of exposure and hardships of the exodus of 1846-47 were buried in the Mormon cemetery at Mount Pleasant. In 1883 the Utah Mormons caused a monument to be erected here in memory of the dead, who, for the most part, lie in unmarked graves.

In 1847 Brigham Young led an expedition from Iowa over the plains to Salt Lake, where he selected a location for the future home of the church. In June, 1848, the second expedition, consisting of 623 wagons and nearly 2,000 persons, joined the Salt Lake colony.

In the fifty years that have passed Mormons have been absent from their old haunts in the Mississippi valley. History will never repeat itself to the extent of seeing once more Mormon occupation and persecution; but evidence multiplies on every side showing that the Mormons of Utah are looking longingly and peaceably on the spots where their fathers founded the faith. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ART.

Military Salon in Paris to Exhibit Their Work.

Paris is to have a salon militaire, or military picture exhibition, which, it is said, will awaken both surprise and admiration. It is a strictly official affair. It is to be held in the Grand Palais, where the regular annual salon displays take place. The honorary presidents of the management are General Plaquart, the minister of war; General Thompson, the minister of marine, and M. Dugardin-Beaumetz, who is undersecretary to M. Briand in charge of the fine arts section of the department of education.

The hanging committee received more than 800 exhibits—all paintings, water colors, sculptures, engravings and other art products. Edouard Detaille, the great painter of war pictures, who is said to be the moving spirit in the exhibition, expresses amazement at the great merit of the work in a majority of cases. A large majority of the objects sent in will be in the display.

The contributors range from subalterns to generals. In the marine section captains in the navy have sent sea pieces and midshipmen studies of exotic life and scenery reproduced from nature in Africa and Indo-China. General Michel, the commander of the Second army corps, is represented by a pen and ink drawing of the barracks at Nancy and their picturesque surroundings. Colonel Renault of the infantry, who exhibited a portrait of Minister Barthoin, is to have one of General Brugere in the military exhibition. Naval Lieutenant Lacaze contributes a water color, "Summer Evening in Brittany." Naval Captain Landry, an oil painting, "Near Cherbourg." Colonel Inspector Lapalm, a picture, "Ruins of Chevreuse," and Army Chaplain Legueux, studies from still life.

Those who have seen the collection say that the cavalry artists seem to run to water colors, the artillery to painting in oils, the engineers to sculpture. The infantry are at home in every part of the work, including burnt wood and miniature painting. In the sculpture section the work of two officers who have some celebrity in art circles is described as especially good. They are Captains Allouard and Jacques Fromont-Meurice of the reserve staff.

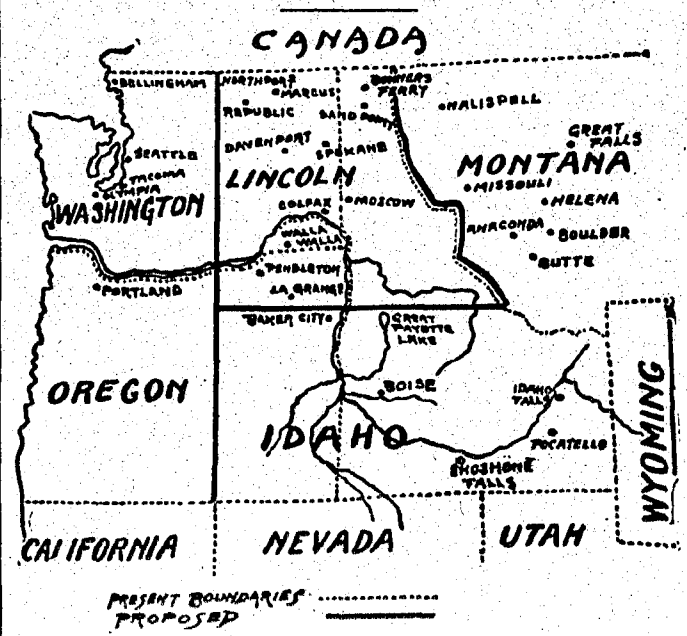
Simultaneously with the exhibition there will be a "memorial" display of works by artists who have served in the army. It will include the names of Melissotier, who served as lieutenant colonel in 1870, and of Detaille, who was an ordnance officer on the staff of General Appert—New York Sun.

The First Dancers. People have danced for thousands of years and will probably continue to do so for ages to come. This custom is of ancient origin. The first people to dance were the Curetes, who adopted dancing as a mark of rejoicing in 1643 B. C. In early times the Greeks combined dancing with the drama, and in 22 B. C. pantomime dances were introduced on the Roman stage. At the discovery of America the American Indians were holding their religious, martial and social dances.

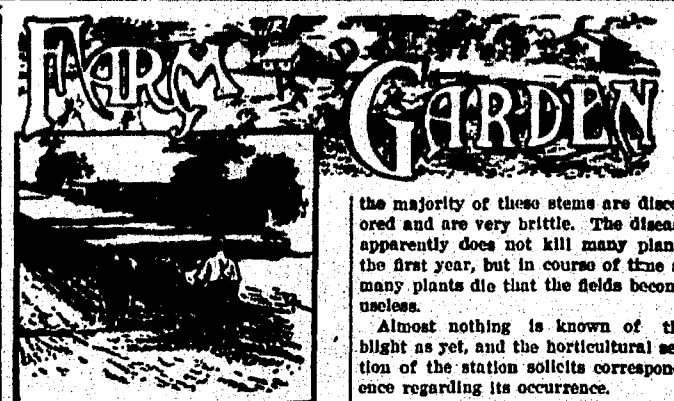
When a man says he will do a certain thing, "or know the reason why," he frequently learns the reason why.

Everyone feels free to steal an apple from a farmer's wagon.

A NEW STATE MAY BE FORMED.



A new State, to be called Lincoln, will be formed from portions of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. It is a movement now on foot in the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore., behind the movement, and the Spokane Chamber is especially active in the matter. Spokane will probably be the capital of the new State, which, it is claimed, will centralize the interests of Washington, northwestern Oregon and northern Idaho, all now remote from the centers of the respective States.



It requires about twice as much corn as bran for lambs.

Dogs are very expensive things among cows. A dog can do more damage in five minutes than it ever was or ever can be worth.

Be careful about introducing new cows to the dairy herd. They may come from among infected stock and not show disease for some time.

Anything in the nature of excitement is injurious to dairy cows. If they are any good they are nervous. Loud talking, running or even the rumping of children is objectionable.

The dairy water supply for cows is one of the very important necessary provisions. Cows should have pure water within easy reach at all times. It should not be too warm or too cold, and they should be perfectly free to help themselves at will.

The Queensland government and citizens together have expended not less than \$6,250,000 in erecting and maintaining rabbit proof wire fences to control the rabbit pest. Although a large sum, it is considered to have been a wise outlay.

Look over the peas and beans for the weevil. Place the seeds in a close box, having a top—such as a cigar box—and pour half a teaspoonful of bluish oxide of carbon over them, closing the box tightly. Allow it to remain closed for an hour and the seed will be clear of weevil.

Large cows are not always the most profitable. It costs more to keep large cows than small ones, and they don't always give enough extra milk to pay it back; but, generally speaking, large cows have more vitality than small ones, which helps them to make good use of food. Whether large or small, a cow to be profitable must be healthy.

Pedigree does not always indicate a good animal, but it enables the breeder to know something of the family from which the animal came, and permits him to better understand how to develop it and what may be expected. In all families there are some animals superior to others, but the pedigree is a guide to breeding.

Do not use pots that are too large for the winter flowering plants. It is better to give larger pots when the necessity for such arises. Be careful in watering, for the tendency is to give too much water. An excellent fertilizer for winter plants is to dissolve a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda, phosphate of lime and phosphate of potash in three pints of water, which may be applied in the same way as watering—three times a week. The materials are free from odor and may be procured at any drug store.

Harvest Mites or Chiggers. The pests commonly known as "chiggers" are the larval forms of harvest mites and are found on bushes, trees, and grass from which they infest man, burrowing in the skin and causing more or less serious inflammation, says a bulletin by the United States Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Entomology. The remedies suggested by the author are hot baths with salt and strong soap within a few hours after exposure, or the sprinkling of sulphur in the underclothes before going into localities where chiggers prevail. Various other local treatments may be applied such as soda, iodine, or alcohol, but the effects are usually temporary.

Feeding of Farm Stock. The composition and digestibility of feeding stuffs, feeding standards, palatability of rations, and related questions are discussed by a New Hampshire bulletin. Tables of composition are given, and the computation of rations explained by examples.

"The economic feeding of stock should be the feeder's primary object. 'Economic feeding must go hand in hand with scientific feeding. 'The principles of scientific feeding have been carefully worked out by skilled investigators and feeders. 'The application of these scientific principles is a very simple process involving only the rules of common arithmetic. 'Every farmer can and should apply these principles in his everyday practice. 'A careful study of the market prices on feeds and an inspection of their guarantee tags will mean money in pocket to the farmer.'"

A New Alfalfa Disease.

A brief account is given in a Colorado bulletin of a disease of alfalfa that has caused considerable damage in a number of localities in that State. In June, 1906, the author had the opportunity of inspecting infected fields during the growing season. The cause of the injury was apparent, as shown by the occurrence of numerous blackened stems from which a thick juices was oozing, plainly indicating that the plants were suffering from a bacterial blight. Subsequent examination showed that this was the probable cause of the disease.

The first evidence of disease to be noticed is a short, weak, light-colored growth of the first crop, the stems seldom averaging more than a foot in height at the time the first cutting is made. A close examination shows that

the majority of these stems are discolored and are very brittle. The disease apparently does not kill many plants the first year, but in course of time so many plants die that the fields become useless.

Almost nothing is known of the blight as yet, and the horticultural section of the station solicits correspondence regarding its occurrence.

The Maple Leaf-Item Borer.

An insect attack upon the petioles of the leaves of the sugar maple has been observed in some localities in Connecticut for the past seven years, says the Entomology News. The larvae of this pest develop from an egg laid at the base of the leaf and burrow through the petiole, which finally breaks off, causing the leaves to be shed in May or June. The insect has been identified as *Protophorus aceriscula*, a species of sawfly.

A few parasites have been reared from specimens of the sawfly. No good results can be expected in controlling this pest by application of insecticides to the tree. It is suggested, however, that since the larvae fall from the tree and enter the ground about June 15, a large proportion of them might be destroyed by spraying the soil at this time with kerosene emulsion.

Purification of Milk.

The Matin states that Prof. Behring of Marburg, well known for his experiments for finding curatives and preventives for diphtheria, croup and tuberculosis, has discovered a method of making milk absolutely free from germs without boiling it or affecting its nutritive qualities in any way. According to the Matin, the operation depends on the bacteria-destroying qualities of what is known in Germany as perhydrol, which have already been tested in France in the purification of municipal water supplies. One gramme of perhydrol is added to a liter of milk—about one-sixth of an ounce to a gallon—and then the milk is heated until it becomes warm—122 degrees Fahrenheit.

The perhydrol decomposes into water and oxygen. The oxygen escapes, and the milk is left diluted with an exceedingly small quantity of water absolutely free from microbes. Milk treated in this way, it is said, may be kept for an indefinite time without change. According to the Matin, the analyst of the Prussian ministry of the interior has certified some of the milk to be purer than milk taken straight from the cow. Prof. Behring is also said to believe that milk loses some of its best qualities when exposed to daylight. He is said to advocate green or red milk bottles.

How to Detect "Doped" Horses.

"No one is likely to be caught in the net of doping a race horse," said a prominent veterinarian the other day, "because the dose given is so small that it can be administered under the very nose of the officials with little if any danger of detection, and, besides, it is given so long before the race that the horses are not then likely to be under surveillance. If a horse is to be raced at 3 o'clock he gets a two-grain powder on his tongue in a darkened stall at 1 o'clock. The drug takes effect in about thirty minutes and the animal breaks out into a sweat. He is rubbed down, cooled out and done up as if he had come in from morning work. Every effort is made to keep him quiet until past time, but he very often breaks out again and is again cooled out. The doped horse never takes any warming up work, and this fact affords the best means I know of for finding him out. He is moved slowly to the starting point, great care being taken to prevent him from becoming excited until the flag is dropped. Then a kick and a dig do the work, and in an instant the full force of the dope is felt, stimulating the animal to run the race of his life. 'After the race an antidote is usually given, but it is sometimes withheld in the night before the excited horse regains his normal condition. The strain on the nervous system is terrific. For this reason 'dope' horses have short careers as a rule and are of little value for breeding purposes.'"

White Clover.

One of the most useful plants for lawns or pastures is white clover. It does not compete with red clover for hay, but the white variety serves many excellent purposes on farms, which should commend it to all stock men. White clover is indigenous on almost all moist, clayey soils in this climate; it forms part of the sward, and even if not perceived at first sight, it is discovered on closer inspection. It soon shows itself after the soil has been manured with substances congenial to its nature, such as lime or ashes. Some cultivators also sow white clover with the intention of mowing it, but it requires a very rich soil to cause it to grow to any considerable height. On a soil of this description it will sometimes yield a crop nearly equal in thickness to that of the common red clover, and, according to some persons, preferable to the latter as a fodder plant, being of better flavor, yielding more nourishment, and is claimed to be more conducive to the production of milk. But it yields only one crop and does not rise above the surface. It is more frequently used to form pastures, and is certainly the most generally approved of all plants that are cultivated for that purpose. It is peculiarly fitted for a pasture plant by the disposition which it has to send forth shoots, and the quickness with which its leaves are reproduced—a quality in which it surpasses the red clover. Again, white clover is not so easily choked by weeds, but exterminates them by means of its roots, which thrust their way through the soil; hence it does not require a soil so well cleared, and may with greater facility be sown after repeated grain crops.

Sunday School.

LESSON FOR APRIL 28.

Joseph Faithful in Prison.—Gen. 39: 20 to 40:15.

Golden Text.—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.—Rev. 2:10.

If Joseph had been somewhat arrogant or proud at home, he was now to be thoroughly humbled. He had been a petted favorite, shielded from the world's roughness; now he was to stand alone, and make his own way.

Often we find that God in preparing a man for some high position and great work has first placed him in very humble, not to say humiliating, circumstances. It seems that few men are capable of filling high positions in the world or in the Church without being injured by their success unless they have first been put through a severe schooling in adversity, and unless through that experience they have come to recognize their constant need of God's help. Good fortune too easily acquired is apt to make people self-confident in an evil sense. They learn to put their trust in themselves, or in their "luck," when reliance upon God alone can give strength of character and assurance of future well-being.

On his arrival in Egypt Joseph was sold to Potiphar, the captain of Pharaoh's guard. He soon made his worth felt, and, after years of faithful service in minor capacities no doubt, he was made overseer of all Potiphar's affairs. In this position he learned Egyptian ways and developed his executive talent. Then, when at what must have seemed to him the height of good fortune, an evil befell him. His master's wife fell in love with him and tempted him constantly. When Joseph resisted her wiles, she hated him and accused him of tempting her. Then Potiphar put Joseph in prison.

Notes.

In Prison.—Prisons in old times were usually awful places. Even now we have not well got into our hearts or heads the notion that every prison should be a reformatory, a place in which character may be altered for good and built up. There is no hint in the narrative that Joseph suffered anything worse than imprisonment, but that alone with the sense of injustice which he must have felt would be very hard to bear.

It must have been a dark time of trial for Joseph, but he made the best of it and no doubt kept thinking of the promise of his dreams. It is evident that he did not allow himself to lose faith in God, but on the contrary had his faith strengthened by the severe strain that was put upon it.

As a result, because God was watching over him all the time and because of his own good behavior, Joseph was released from the worst hardships of the prison and was entrusted with new responsibilities.

What opportunities he must have had to ameliorate the hard lot of his fellow prisoners if he was given a free hand in dealing with them. The doing for others would cause the time to go by quickly, and give an intense interest to even life in prison. There are no circumstances in which God places us, in which there is not abundant opportunity to serve Him and our fellows.

The Lord Made It to Prosper.—We are co-operative laborers with God. He works and we enter into His work. In proportion as we accept this position and are loyal to it our lives will bear good fruit. But if we try to work all by ourselves, to do the things that we want to do irrespective of God's will, there can come no real prosperity. Work that would otherwise be effective will prove a failure if it is done without the sense of God's helping hand and without earnest prayer for His guidance and His approval. We should look for His blessing upon all we do and we should expect Him to prosper the work of our hands by making it a means for the accomplishment of His purposes.

Despotic Government.—We get a glimpse here of the arbitrariness of a despotic ruler. Joseph was thrust into prison after years of faithful work and kept there without any chance of self-defense or appeal to a higher power. Pharaoh's butler and baker were sent to prison for offending their lord the King; what was their offense? The butler's, at all events, must have been imaginary or very trivial, or he would scarcely have been reinstated in his high office. But in other times were capable of throwing a man into jail for life to satisfy a passing whim, or in momentary anger at an unintentional error on the part of a servant.

From these two officials Joseph would learn about the condition of affairs at court and about the king's methods of government. This also would help to prepare him for the place he was to hold and the work he was to do.

Joseph's Sympathy.—Many a jailer would have had no eyes to see whether his prisoners were looking alive or not. But Joseph saw and cared. He asked the butler and baker why they were sad. That question led up to the interpretation of their dreams and finally to Joseph's own release.

Interpretations Belong to God.—Joseph claimed to be only the agent through whom God declared the meaning of dreams. He could not rightly interpret them himself, but God would tell him the meaning. It is a claim easily put forward by those who are in no kind of sympathy or communication with God, and many a quick interpreter of dreams has made his interpretations a source of profit. The true interpreter will at least be free from any attempt to make money out of the delivery of a message from God.

Kindness Forgotten.—How easy it is to forget or to undervalue past kindness is proverbial. That is because most people count it more blessed to receive than to give. We should try always to return any kindness that has been shown us with interest.

Boleslaus the Bold.

Boleslaus II. of Poland was the Bold. He was one of the most daring knights of his time, and once, single handed, charged a whole squadron of his enemies.

Would Be Dead.

"How silly! The papers are always making fun of the young bride's first biscuits. I'll just bet not one of those funny men ever ate any. If they had, they wouldn't be writing jokes about them."

"Certainly not—at least not in this world."

Superior Article.

Agout—I am introducing a new patent burglar alarm—

Homer—Don't need it. We have a baby in the house.

Political Comment.

Wall Street's Big Bluff.

President Roosevelt has called Wall street's bluff and we may confidently count on a cessation of the financial shocks which recently have been disturbing the serenity of the business world. There is no reasonable ground for doubt that the stock manipulators were wholly responsible for the attempt to frighten the administration and force from it the "reassuring" word. The railway rate measure was of small moment to them, but when the President took up seriously the question of over-capitalization and urged some means of regulating that feature of high finance, the Wall street gamblers saw the prospect of losing their most valued instrument. They advised, pleaded and finally threatened, accompanying their program with a series of market manipulations of a startling nature.

That sort of a game is played only as a last resort, because it is dangerous to the operator. Wall street cannot thrive in a panic and it doesn't take many financial convulsions to create a panic. The speculators were desperate enough to run the risk, but as their plans have miscarried, they will probably confine their future warfare to less menacing tactics.

Instead of giving a "reassuring" the President has given a "reiterative" word. That is, he has explained, in a letter to the Illinois manufacturer, where he has stood consistently throughout the railroad campaign, and where he stands now. To discount the claim of his enemies, who have insisted that he jumped at conclusions, the President declares that he took no action looking to the reformation of railway methods until he had made an exhaustive study of the question. He is convinced now more than ever that the legislation already passed and the additional legislation which he favors are in the public interest.

That the people may not be misled into thinking he is hostile to railway interests President Roosevelt repeats several paragraphs from his inaugural address and also from his inaugural address, in both of which he was careful to stand on the middle ground—advocating justice to the shipper and to the railroad as well, and to each the same measure of justice. He dwelt on the importance of the railroads as a factor in the development of the national resources, denied that rates were, in the main, unreasonable, but urged that there must be an end to every device giving one shipper an advantage over another in their respective relations to the common carriers. Likewise he showed the injury to the common welfare, growing out of over-capitalization and excessive stock watering and recommended legislation which should at least minimize the corroding influence of speculation on the industrial world.

The carefully prepared attack of Wall street operators, which drove prominent financiers to Washington in an appeal for a word of assurance from the White House has been repulsed. The President treated the petitioners with courtesy and promised consideration. He wanted to convince himself first that there were no under currents in our commercial life of which the Wall street upheaval might be the surface indication, and when he investigated and discovered the truth of the plot, he was prompt to announce his position. He says in his Illinois letter that he has not changed his opinion, and will not alter his plans, and that should be enough to reassure the nation. If there is any comfort to Harriman or his crowd in this, they are welcome to it.—Toledo Blade.

Cleveland's Bad Advice.

Mr. Cleveland clings to his idea that the tariff makes trusts, and he insists that the evils which have led up to the present revision of feeling against corporations were brought about by the tariff. Strange, then, that they did not appear with the Wilson bill. That measure closed the shops and mills and put 3,000,000 idle men on the streets, but the corruption of insurance companies, railroad discriminations and all manner of corporate abuses went on right through the last four years of Grover, without regard to tariff conditions. It is doubtless true that tariff reform which would ignore the principle of protection, as the Wilson bill did in parts, would destroy some of the trusts, for it was pretty well demonstrated that neither the independent manufacturers nor any combination of industries could so much as keep the mills going on starvation wages during the second Cleveland administration. That administration effectually halted industry, but it did not check the scandalous wrongs leading up to the existing "popular clamor" which Mr. Cleveland now deplores. If it had Mr. Cleveland would not today be the arbiter of the great insurance trust, drawing a generous salary for making appeals to legislators and to ally an aroused public sentiment.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Labor and Tariff.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, recently expressed himself as being proud of what had been accomplished for the laboring men of the United States in recent years. It is perhaps true, as claimed by Mr. Gompers, that labor organizations have had something to do with the situation in which an American citizen he expresses pride, but he is of course aware of the fact that labor is far more thoroughly organized in England than in the United States, yet present conditions in the former country would cause no sort of pride. If Mr. Gompers lives long enough to see the repeal of the present tariff law of the United States and in its place the adoption of some tariff reform compromise, he will have an opportunity to revise his labor review and to learn anew a lesson which he seems to have almost forgotten.—Hancock (Mich.) Journal.

